THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 12 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 9418.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail in August. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 12th August, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, *W. Loader*, commander. Has excellent accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick despatch. For terms of freight and passage, apply to *McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.* Rampart Row, 12th August, 1837.

This ship will call on the coast for passengers should sufficient inducement offer.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*, Has excellent acommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to,

GREY, PARLANE AND Co.

Rampart Row August, 12th 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Madras*, of 550 Tons, *R. Quinton*, Commander, having superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon for Freigbt or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 12th August 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Barque JOHN STAMP, H. *Payn*, Commander, most part of her Cargo being engaged, will have prompt despatch, for freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 12th August, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine fast sailing teak built Ship, the *Lady East, W. Emery*, Commander, will be despatched about the 25th instant; has superior accommodations for Passengers. For particulars, apply on board, or at the office of *Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 9th August, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing ship *Huddersfield*, 346 Tons, *Captain G. Hall* For Freight or passage apply to

GEORGE S. KING.

12th August. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Brig Rapid*, Burthen 232 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *Messrs. Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 12th August, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of *Bhiccajee Jussoo Patell Cooly* late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant deceased may be committed to *Pellajee Pudmonjee Cooly and Bawajee Mahadjee Cooly* also of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants during the minority of *Rama Crustrajee* the executor named in and appointed by the said will, all persons interested are hereby apprized.—Dated this 11th day of August 1837.

H. A. MORRIS.—*Proctor.*

जाहिर नामा

मुंबईतील सूप्रिम कोर्ट जुडिकेचर येथें अर्जि केलि आहे कीं मरणार भीकाजी जमु पाटेल कोळी मुंबईकर हिंदु याचें सेवटिल लेख व मृत्यु पत्राचा अखत्यार रामा कृष्णाजी लाहान आहे तंव पर्यंत पिलाजी पद्मनजी कोळि व बावाजी माहादजी कोळी मुंबईकर हिंदु यांस त्या मृत्युपत्रांत वकील म्हणो न ठराउन लिहिले आहेत त्यांस द्यावा यांत ज्याचा संबंध असेल त्यासवांस हें कळावें तारीख ११ वो माहे आगष्ट स न १८३७.

हे. उ. मारिस साहेब.
वकील सही.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoong a rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of *Lutufally Abdul Cader*, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Abdul Cader Habutbhoy*, also of Bombay Mahomedan, Merchant, the father of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1837.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioner's Proctors.

મરનાર•લતફઅલી•અબદુલ•ફાદર•શ્રી•
મુમબજાવાલો•મુશલમાંન•રેહેવાશી• હતો •
તેની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ• અખતીઆર
નામુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુંમબજની• જુડીકેટર
ની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમો•અબદુલ•ફાદર•હુલ
તલાજ•તેબી•શ્રી•મુમબજનો•મુશલમાંન•
રેહેવાશીકે•તથા•એ•મરનારનો • બાપ •
થાએ•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મહને•મલે—
એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•હેનાં•બાબ
શતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•અહેર•થાએ—તારી
ખ ૧૧ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૩૭ *

મારફીન•તથા•આરમીતેજ
અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of WASSOODEW WITTOJEE..... ... } *Plaintiff.*

Vs.

ARDASEER EDULJEE..... *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale, by Public Outcry, on the premises, the Right, Titles, and Interest, of the above named Defendant of in and to a dwelling House of two stories, assessed No. 17, covered with Tiles, with its appurtenances, situate within the Town Walls in Hornby Row, and adjoining to a House belonging to *Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy.*

And on the following day, Thursday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale, by publie outcry, on the premises, the Right, Title, and interest, of the said defendant of in and to a Garden, surrounded by a Wall, containing a Bungaloe, Assessed No. 4, a Chaul or range of three divisions, Assessed No. 5, another small Bungaloe, a Stable, and a Cookroom, all covered with tiles, with their appurtenances; together with sundry cocoanut and other Trees, and a water well, situate without the Town Walls on the Girgaum road, and adjoining to a Garden belonging to Bhim Shroff.

(Signed) J. L. JOHNSON, *Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 4th Aug. 1837.

શ્રી•મુમબજની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ
કોરટમોથી

પલી•શાકડ

શરીફનુ•વેચાંણ

ફરી•ફેશીઅશનાં•હોકમનાંમાંની•ખુબી
થી•વાશદેવ • વીજુનાં•ફજીઆમો•જપ
ત•કરેછે•તે•••••ફરીઆદી•કરનાર•
અરદેશર•દિલજી•••••••••જવાબ•દેનાર•
ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—તા• ૧૬
મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંની•ખુધવારને•દીને•પા
છલા•પોહોરનાં ૪ કલાકે•જેહાંછે•તાંજ•ઉ
પર•કહેલા•ફરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ•દેનારનો•
હક•તથા•હલાકો•તથા•લાલ•બે•મારનુ •
રેહવાનુ•ઈક•ઘર•જે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો•
આંક ૧૭ મોજે•અને•જે•નલીઆંથી•ઢાંકેલુ
છે•તે•તથા•તેહને•લગતુ•જેકાંઇ•હોઈ•તેપર
પોહોચેછે•તે•અહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વેચશે•
ઈ•ઘર•મુમબજનાં•કોટમો•હારંમબીનાં•રશ
તા•ઉપર•જમશેદજી•જીજીભાજનાં•ઘરની•
પડોશમોજે *

હેને•બીજે•દંને•તારીખ ૧૭ મી•ચાલતા•
મહીનાંની•અને•બરેશકતવારે•પાછલા•પોહો
રનાં ૪ કલાકે•જેહાંછે•તાંજ•ઉપર•કહેલા
કરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ•દેનારનો•હક•તથા•જ
લાકો•તથા•લાલ•ઈક•વાડી•તેહની•આશપા
શ•દેવાલછે•તે•મધે•ઈક•બંગલોછે•તે•ઉપર•
આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૪ થોછે•તથા ૩ ગા
લાની•ઈક• ચાલછે•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટ
નો•આંક ૫ મોજે•અને•ઈક•બીજો•નાંધલો•
બંગલો—ઈક•તબેલો•અને•ઈક•બાવરચીખાં
નુછે•તે•શધલુ•નલીઆંથી•ઢાંકેલુછે•તે•તથા
તેહને•લગતુ•જેકાંઇ•હોઈ•તે•ઉપર•તથા•તે
શંગાથે•પરચુરણ•નાલીઅરી•અને•બીજાં •
ઝાડો•તથા•પાંણીનો•ઈક•કુવોછે•ઈ•શધલાં
ઉપર•પોહોચેછે•તે•અહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વે
ચશે*ઈ•વાડી•બાહેરકોટ•ગીરગાંમનાં• રશ
તા•પર•બીમ•શરાકની•વાડીની•પડોશમોજે

જે—એલ—જોનશંન—શરીફ
શ્રી•મુમબજનાં•શરીફની•આકીશ
તા• ૮ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૩૭ *

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PLEA SIDE,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of MOTIRAM GOVERDHUNDASS.... .. } *Plantiff.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 18th instant, at 4 O'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcry, on the premises, the Right, title and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant of, in and to a Garden surrounded with a Stone and Chunam Wall Assessed No.4. with an npper-roomed Bungalow Assessed No. 3, a Chaul or range of 6 Apartments, Assessed No. 5, and a Stable standing therein, all covered with tiles, with their appurtenances situate on the Mahim Road, near *Cursetjee Wadia's* Garden, and adjoining to a Garden belonging to *Muncherjee Manockjee Bhundara.*

J. L. JOHNSTON.—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 8th August, 1837.

શ્રી•મુમબજની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ
કોરટમોથી

પલી•શાકડ

શરીફનુ•વેચાંણ

ફએરી•ફેશીઅશનાં•હોકમનાંમાંની•ખુબી
થી•મોતીરામ•ગોરધંનદાશનાં•ફજીઆમો
જપત•કરેછે•તે••••ફરીઆદી•કરનાર
જનારધંન•પરશોતંમજી•••••જવાબ•દેનાર
ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચજે — તારીખ
૧૮ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંની•શુકરવારને•દંને
પાછલા•પોહોરનાં•કલાક ૪ નાં•જેહાંછે•તાં
હાંજ•ઉપર•કહેલા•કરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ•દે
નારનો•હક•તથા•હલાકો•તથા•લાલ•ઈક•
વાડી•જે•પથર•તથા•ચુનાંની•દેવાલથી•બાં
ધેલીછે•અને•તેપર•આશેશમેનટનો • આંક
૪ થોછે•તે•શાથે•માલ•શ્રુધાંનો•બંગલો•જે
પર•આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૩ જોછે•તથા ૬
ગાલાની•ઈક•ચાલ•જે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો
આંક ૫ મોજે•તથા•ઈક•તબેલો•જે•તાંહાંજછે
અને•તે•શધલુ•નલીઆંથી•ઢાંકેલુછે•તેહને
લગતુ•જેકાંઇ•હોઈ•તે•ઉપર•પોહોચેછે•તે•
અહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વેચશે•ઈ•મીલકત•
મોહમનાં•રશતા•ઉપર•ખરશેદજી• વાડીઆ
ની•વાડી•આગલ•મંનચેરજી•માંણેકજી•લંડા
રાની•વાડીની•પડોશમોજે *

જે—એલ—જોનશંન—શરીફ
શ્રી•મુંમબજની•શરીફની•આકીશ
તા• ૮ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૩૭ *

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Sunday next, 13th inst. there will be Divine Service in *Christ's, Church*, Byculla, both *morning and evening*, when Sermons will be preached by the Revd. C. P. *Farrar*, and collections made after them in behalf of the Funds of the Bombay Auxiliary Church Missionary Society.—Bombay, 9th Aug. 1837.

HENRY JEFFREYS,—*Secretary.*

ADVERTISEMENT,

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on the Equity side of the said Court made in a cause *Jose Agostinho Fernandes* and *Cattiza* his wife *Alias Maria de Silva*, against *John Hampton, Cattee Bebee, Ally Meya* Infants by their next Friend *Sumsodeen Aga, Ameen Aaheb, Dada Meya, Missy Baba, George Moore, Mary Ellis, Carlon Edward Casy, Michael Bagnold, and Charles Ellis Heaton* before *John Lloyd Philipps, Esquire* Master of the said Court on the spot between the hours 12 and 3 of Wednesday the 23rd day of August 1337 in 2 Lots the following property consisting of a Messuage or Dwelling House situate and being No. 12 in Oak Lane within the Fort of Bombay and 2 other Messuages or Dwelling Houses situated in an Oart called or known by the name of Jurbhatt without the Fort of Bombay late the property of Mohaun Bebee Mahomedan woman deceased and which said property will be sold in Lots as follows.

Lot 1st.—At one o'clock precisely a Messuage or Dwelling House situated and being No. 12 in Oak Lane within the Fort.

Lot 2d.—At 3 o'clock precisely a Messuage or Dwelling House built on Fazandary property situated in an Oart called or known by the name of Jurbhatt.

Lot 3d.—At 3 o'clock precisely another Messuage or Dwelling House built on Fazandary property situate in an Oart called or known by the name of Jurbhatt.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the said Master's Office or of *Mr. Morris* Solicitor at his office within the Fort of Bombay.

J. L. PHILIPPS,
Acting Master in Equity.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday the 23d August 1837. Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve the property of a gentleman proceeded to England a service of Silver Plate, consisting of Curry Dishes, Table and Desert Spoons, and Forks, Soup Ladle, Gravy Spoons and Fish Knife, Two Pairs of Double Plated, handsome curry Dishes with Silver Edges, and three pairs of Plated Bottle Stands, with rich silver edges.

ALSO.

On the same day, 5 pair of very elegant Double branch, plated pillar Shades, with rich Silver Edges handsomely Engraved shades and Spare ones to match. These Candlesticks are very handsome, all correspond, and are well adapted for the table of a regimental Mess room.

Messrs. FRITH, and Co. will be happy to treat with purchasers for any of the above, by private sale prior to the above date.—Nesbit Lane, August, 12th 1837.

AUCTION.—On Tuesday next, the 15th Instant, at 2 P. M. will be sold on the Custom House Bunder for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

3 Anchors and 2 chain cables saved from the wreck of the Ship Ranger.

A deposit of twenty per Cent. will be required at the time of sale and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within three days after the sale otherwise they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser and the deposit forfeited.

For further particulars apply to G. S. KING, or to H. YATES and Co. the Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—On Tuesday next 15th August, will be sold by Public Auction on the Custom House Bunder.

25 Bags of Sugar in a damaged state imported per Ship *Cauendish Bentinck* marked as under.

B. S. No. 18.

The Sale will take place at 12 o'clock, 20 per cent deposit will be required and the lots to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment they are knocked down.

YATES AND Co. *Auctioner.*

AUCTION.—On Thursday next the 17th August *Yates and Co.*, will sell by public Auction 50 Casks of Hodgsons Beer, about 80 Hams, a quantity of slightly damaged canvass Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6, 50 dozens of Blacking, White and Black Hats, and other articles which will appear in next Wednesday's Gazette.

Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at YATES AND Co's A number of Flints lock'd Guns and Pistols, Single and Double barrell'd which they will dispose of at a moderate rate.

Meadow Street.

TENNENT'S GLASGOW BEER.—On sale, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner, and Co.*, just land ex Jamaica, this highly esteemed Beer, at 45 Rupees in Hhds. and 25 Rs in quarter casks,—Bombay, 12th August, 1837.

NOTICE to all it may concern, or who may have any claims against the Estate of the late Lieutenat *Arthur Henry Williams* 13th Regiment N. I. deceased that the same are to be sent to *Captain Kennet*, of the above Regiment at Deesa, on behalf of the adminstratix, widow of the deceased.

All claims are to be sent in within one month from the date of notification otherwise they will not be attended to.

By Order,
H. LAVIE, *Lt. Adjt. 13th Regt N. I,*
Camp near Deesa, 31st July 1837.

FOR SALE By Public Aution on monday the 14th instant at Q. P. M. under the Customhouse shed, for and on account of those concerned, from 500 to 600 Bags of sugar, landed in a damaged state from the Barque "*Eliza Ann*," Captain *John Poulson* from Singapore.

Terms of sale, Purchasers to pay all duties and Customhouse charges. The Sugar to be taken with all faults. A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid on the lots being knocked down, and the article to be taken away and paid for within two days from the date of sale, otherwise, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the sugar resold at the risk and loss of the first purchassr.

JOHN POULSON,
Commander Barque Eliza Ann.
11th August 1837.

PISTOLS.—From *Thomas Jackson Mortimer*, 34, St. James' Street, London and warranted with his name on each as marked.

1	Pair best Duelling Pistols in Mahogany cases, with complete apparatus, detonating locks..... .....Rs	300
1	Do. best Cavalry Holster Pistols, complete, do. do..... "	250
1	Do. do. do. do. flint locks.... "	200
1	Do. do. flint locks Pocket Pistols..... .... "	90

Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Skinner and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 12th August, 1837.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1837.

A few Tickets and shares in the above Lottery warranted undrawn in the fourth day's Drawing—are to be had at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantras'* at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter, and Co.* at the following prices—and the Capital Prizes in the above scheme that are remaining undrawn in the above fourth are as under vizt:—

1 Prize for Rupees		50,000
2 Ditto for.. " ..		20000 each.
2 Ditto for.. " ..		10000 ditto.
2 Ditto for.. " ..		5000 ditto.
12 Ditto for.. " ..		1000 ditto.

Whole Ticket at Rupees		165
Half ditto.....	" ..	83
Quarter ditto.. ..	" ..	42
Eighth ditto.. ..	" ..	21

Terms Cash.

The fifth day's drawing took place on Thursday the 3d Instant.—Bombay, 12th August, 1837,

---

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has shipped by the *Childe Harold*, a small parcel of superior Sherry of the same quality as selected and shipped by him last year by the *Mermaid*, and consigned to Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* For sale at Rs 18 per dozen in 6 dozen and 3 dozen cases.

Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* will receive and register orders for the same quality of Wine to be supplied from future shipments, after the present stock is disposed of.—Bombay, 22d July, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry.....in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.	18	₰ doz.
Blackburns Madeira... " 3 " "	25	"
Aubriets Champagne.. " 3 " "	45	"
Tinto Madeira..... 20	"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825 in 3 doz. Cases	35	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825 "	35	"
Pale Champagne Brandy in 3 dozen Cases	18	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour	Rs 12	₰ dozen in 1 doz. Cases
Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	Rs 10	" "
Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds.	Rs 320	₰ Hhd.
Do....." Quarter Casks	160	"

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Remington, and Co.* a fresh batch of Phelans Claret in Cases of 3 Dozen each per dozen .....Rs 24

" Red Hermitage in Cases of one dozen, " 20
" Champagne in Baskets one.....do " 45

12th August,, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.*

"Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and our wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a pair of strong servicable Persian Horses, well broken in for double or single Harness the property of a Gentleman, to be seen at J. GARNERS Livery Stables Bellassis Road, Bycullah.—Bombay 12th August, 1837.

NOTICE.—*Pestonjee and Hormuzjee* (late residing at Malligaum,) beg to inform their friends, old Customers and the public in general, that they have lately opened a Shop, opposite to the Secretary's Office, (formerly Government house) and they beg to express a confident reliance on a continuance of the liberal support hitherto afforded by their friends. who will they hope have every reason to be satisfied with their services. Minute attention will be paid to the orders of Gentlemen honoring them with their commands.—Apollo Street, Bombay, 10th August, 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 12th August, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1837.

No. 356.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council:—

No. 138 of 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 10th July 1837.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that family remittances from Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of King's Regiments serving in India, be strictly confined to the spirit of the Secretary at War's Circulars of the 30th April 1822, & 23rd January 1827, the former of which gave rise to the indulgence of such remittances from Soldiers foreign Stations.

It was never intended by these regulations, that Money accumulated in a long course of years by individuals belonging to Regiments under orders for Europe, should be considered in the light of family remittances, or possess a claim to be forwarded to England through the medium of he Honorable Company's Treasuries at any of the Presidencies.

The object centemplated was, to afford to Soldiers on foreign Stations, the means of contributing periodically, by bonafide savings from their pay, without loss or risk, to the support of their families or connexions during their absence or to send such savings periodically to England, to be held in deposit for their own advantage on their return.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Colonel,
Sect. to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle 3rd August 1837.

No. 357.—Lieutenant A. Robertson of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 358.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 2nd instant, the services of Brevet Captain C. A. Stewart of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant C. W. Maude of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 5th August, 1837.

No. 359.—The following promotion is made:—

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Birdwood to be Captain, vice Payne deceased.—Date of Rank 17th July 1837.

No. 360.—Brevet Captain J. Grant, Acting Junior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at the Presidency, is permitted to proceed to Poona on urgent private affairs, from the 5th instant to the 25th proximo.

No. 361.—The leave to the Sea Coast and eventually to the Neilgherries, granted to Captain J. Worthy, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 9th January last, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 31st March 1838, on the same account.

No. 362.—Lieutenant Hartly, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is permitted to remain at Poona, until the season will permit of his proceeding to his station.

Bombay Castle, 7th August, 1837.

No. 363.—With reference to General Order No. 284, dated 5th June last, Private Wilcox of the Sappers and Miners, is placed under the Orders of Lieutenant Tremenhere, the Civil Engineer at Dharwar, in the room of Private G. Stapleton reported to have been compelled to go into Hospital at Poona.

Bombay Castle, 9th August, 1837.

No. 364.—Lieutenant J. E. Faikney, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Government at Fort St. George, with a view to his being employed in the Nair Brigade in the Travancore state.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Bourchier, one month's leave, from the 6th instant, to proceed to Poona, under the provisions of section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. Elliot, the acting senior magistrate of police, performing the duties of post master general. and Mr. Williamis the general paymaster and sub treasurer those of commissioner of the court of requests during his absence.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart. of the civil service, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. W. H. Harrison, acting deputy civil auditor and mint master, to proceed to Ahmednuggur, on sick certificate, with leave of absence for one month, under section XVI of the absentee regulation.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, that with the exception of letters otherwise addressed. all that have been received at this office for transmission to England between the 15th July and the 5th August, both inclusive, were dispatched by the ship Scourfield, to London, on the 6th August 1837.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Actg. Post Mester Genl,*
Bombay, General Post Office, 7th August, 1837.

NOTICE.

The Overland Mail for dispatch by the Berenice Steamer via the Red Sea, will be closed at a quarter past 3 P. M. on Friday the 18th instant.

The usual rates of Steamer Postage will be charged.

E. E. ELLIOT.—*Act. Post Master Genl.*
Bombay, General Post Office 9th August 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836. to the 1st inst.....Chests		19,765
Ditto from the 2d to the 8th instant.....		"
	Chests	19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836, to the 1st July inst..... .....Chests		18,094½
Ditto from the 2d to the 8th instant.....		20
	Chests	18,114½

J. TAYLOR,
Bombay, 9th August 1837. *Opium Agent.*

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 24TH JULY 1837.

The following Act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, on the 24th July, 1837, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XVII. of 1837.

I. It is hereby enacted, that Regulation XI. of 1830 of the Bombay Code, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the exclusive right of conveying letters by post for hire from place to place within the Territories of the East India Company, shall be in the Governor General of India in Council.

III. Provided always, that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, and to any authority thereunto empowered by the said Governor General in Council, to grant to any person or persons a licence permitting such person or persons to convey letters by post for hire from place to place within the said Territories, and that it shall be lawful for any person or persons having such a licence to convey letters in conformity with the terms of such licence.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, and for any authority which may have granted any such licence as is described in the preceding Section, to revoke such licence at pleasure

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever otherwise than under the authority of the said Governor General in Council, or in conformity with the terms of such a licence as is aforesaid, knowingly conveys any letter by post for hire from place to place within the said Territories, or receives any letter or packet of letters, in order to such conveyance, or delivers any letter according to its direction, knowing the same to have been so conveyed, or is accessary to such conveyance, receipt or delivery, shall be punished with fine not exceeding 50 Rs. for every letter so conveyed, received or delivered.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that inland postage duties shall be levied on the conveyance of letters and packets by the Government Post, at the rates set forth in the Schedule marked A, which is annexed to this Act, and that the full postage shall be paid either on receipt or on delivery at the option of the sender, and that, if the thing conveyed be transferred from a Post Office in one Presidency to a Post Office in another Presidency, no additional charge shall be made on account of such transfer.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is a banghy established on a line road, no person shall be entitled to demand that any letter or packet exceeding 12 tolas in weight shall be conveyed by the letter post on that line of road.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is no banghy established on a line of road, letters and packets exceeding 12 tolas in weight and not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, shall be conveyed on that line of road by the letter post, and every such letter or packet shall be charged with the postage of a letter or packet of the same description of twelve tolas weight sent by letter post.

IX. And it his hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in Table 2 of Schedule A, shall contain any writing whatever other than writing which is necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain, by attestation on the cover of such packet, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government Post, knowing that it contains any writting not necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of Fifty Rupees.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in Table 3 of Schedule A shall contain any writing whatever, except the direction on the cover, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government post, knowing that it contains any writing other than the direction on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of Fifty Rupees.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that proof sheets marked as such may be sent by letter post at the rates set forth in Table 3 of Schedule A, provided they be brought to the Dispatching Office open, and be sealed in presence of the person in charge of such Office.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall frame a scale of distances as nearly as practicable, according to the distance by the nearest road between Post Office Stations, and that the rates of inland postage shall be calculated according to this scale.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that Steam Postage, according to such rates as many from time to time be fixed by the Governor General in Council, shall be levied on all letters and packets sent or received by any Government Steamer, and that such Steam Postage shall be in excess of any inland postage to which such letters or packets may be liable.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that Ship Postage, according to the rates fixed in Schedule B, annexed to this Act, shall be levied on all letters or packets sent or received by Sea through any Government Post Office, and not liable to Steam Postage.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that when any Vessel arrives by sea, at any place within the said Territories, at which there is a Government Post Office, the Commander of such Vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter and packet on board of such Vessel which is directed to that place, and which was not specially entrusted for separate delivery, to be delivered either at the Post Office or to some Officer of the Post Office authorized to receive the same; and that if there be on board any letter or packet directed to any other place, and not specially entrusted for separate delivery, the said Commander shall as speedily as possible, report the same to the Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to such directions as he may receive from such Post Master General or Post Master; and that the receipt of such Post Master General or Post Master shall discharge such Commander of all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that every Commander of a Vessel who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in the preceding Section, shall be punished with fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that for every letter or packet delivered by a Commander of a Ship, in conformity with the directions of Section XV. of this Act, the Officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of One Anna.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet is transhipped for transmission to any other place within the said Territories, the Commander of the Vessel which originally brought such letter or packet shall be entitled to receive One Anna for every such letter or packet, and that the Commander of the Vessel into which the letter or packet is transhipped, shall be entitled to receive Half an Anna from the person in charge of the Post Office at the place of delivery, provided that the said last mentioned Commander delivers the same in conformity with the directions contained in Section XV. of this Act.

XIX. Provided always, that no payment shall be made to the Commander of any Vessel on account of the delivery of any letter or packet, unless the claim of such Commander shall be preferred before the Vessel leaves the place at which the letter or packet was delivered or before the expiration of three months from the date of the arrival of the packet at the place of ultimate delivery.

XX. And it his hereby enacted, that the Commander of every Vessel leaving any place in the said Territories by Sea, shall receive on board of such his Vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required to receive by any Officer, of the Post Office, and shall sign a receipt for such letters and packets; and that every Commander of a Vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction of this Clause, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the postage of which has not been paid, shall be delivered by any person employed by the Post Office, the person to whom it is delivered shall not be bound to pay the postage if he returns the letter or packet unopened, but if he opens the same, he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon; provided always, that if the letter or packet shall appear to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is directed, the Post Master General or Post Master of the Office, from which the delivery took place, shall remit the said postage.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter or packet which is rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, shall, be returned by post to the sender, and that the said sender shall be bound to pay the return postage thereon, unless direct postage has already been paid thereon.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the sender of which is unknown, shall be rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, such letter or packet shall be opened by the Officer in charge of the Post Office from which such letter or packet was delivered to that person.

XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Post Office, from which such letter or packet was delivered, to withhold from the person so refusing, till such postage be paid, any letter directed to that person upon which postage has not been paid by the sender.

XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that all letters and packets which have remained three months unclaimed at any Post Office, shall be transmitted to the General Post Office of the Presidency.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that, at intervals not exceeding three months, lists of all unclaimed letters and packets which are in the General Post Office, of any Presidency, shall be published in the Official Gazette of that Presidency.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter and packet which may have remained eighteen months unclaimed in the General Post Office of any Presidency, shall be opened by the Post Master General of that Presidency, and that all valuable property which such letter or packet may contain shall be paid into the Government Treasury for the benefit of any party who may have a right thereto, and that when twelve months shall have elapsed after the opening of such unclaimed letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the said Post Master General, if such letter or packets still continues to be unclaimed, to destroy the same.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the privilege of sending and receiving all letters and packets by letter post, free of postage, and of sending and receiving letters and packets by banghy on the public service free of postage, shall be allowed to the persons hereinafter mentioned, viz.

His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state.
President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.
The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Directors of the East India Company.
Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary at the India House.
The Governor General.
The Governors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Governor of Ceylon.
The Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.
The Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
The Members of the Supreme Council.
The Members of Council of Madras and Bombay.
The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapoor and Malacca.
The Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval forces.
The Commander in Chief of the Army in India.
The Commanders in Chief of the Army at Madras and Bombay.

And that the letters and packets sent by any of the persons aforesaid shall be franked in such manner as may be directed by the Governor General of India in Council.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, by an order in Council, to grant to any person or body of persons the privilege of sending or receiving letters or packets either by letter post or banghy, free of postage, on such conditions and under such rules as the said Governor General in Council may direct.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Post Master General, or Post Master shall suspect that any letter or packet lying for delivery at his Post Office contains any contraband article or any article on which duty is owing to Government, or that any letter or packet lying for delivery at the Post Office contains any writing in contravention of the provisions of Sections IX. and X. of this Act, it shall be lawful for such officer to summon the person to whom the letter or packet is directed to attend at that Post Office by himself or Agent within forty eight hours after the arrival of the letter or packet at that Post Office, and to open the letter or packet in the presence of the person to whom the letter or packet is directed or of that person's Agent; and if that person shall not so attend by himself or Agent then to open the letter or packet in the absence of that person.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted that the Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

...livеyance, and that no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department, shall be responsible ... any such loss or damage, unless that person had caused ... maliciously or fraudulently.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines incurred ... by the preceding provisions of this Act, may be ... on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the ...ace, or before any person exercising the powers of a ...agistrate, provided always that no person not a Post ...aster General or Post Master, shall be competent to institute any prosecution for any violation of any of the preceding provisions of this Act.

XXXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being ... the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, or being in the employ of any person or persons who ...y contract with the Government to convey letters or ...ckets by Post for hire, shall fraudulently appropriate any ...tter or packet which may have been entrusted to him or, ...y thing contained in any such letter or packet or shall ...pen any such letter or packet or any banghy box, with the ...tention of fraduleatly appropriating anything therein ...ontained, shall be punished with imprisonment with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall be also to liable to fine.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted that whoever being in such employ as is described in the last Section and being entrusted to receive money of postage duty shall fradulently appropriate the same shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, shall fradulently put any wrong mark on any letter or packet, or shall fradulently alter or cause to disappear any mark which is on any letter or packet, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fradulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being ... such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, puts any ...tter or packet into the Wallets of the Post Office intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage duty on such latter or packet, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonmeat with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby declared, that the tola weight mentioned in this Act is the tola of 180 grains troy, being the standard weight of the Company's Rupee.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall have effect from the 1st day of October, 1837, and that no postage duty shall be levied under the authority of this Act on any letter which shall be received at any Post Office before the said 1st of October, 1837.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN—*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SCHEDULE A. OF POSTAGE DUTIES ON LETTERS, PARCELS, NEWSPAPERS, &c. AND OF BANGHY POSTAGE.

1.

Letter.

MILES.	SINGLE.	DOUBLE.	
	Not exceeding One Tola.	Exceeding One Tola and not exceeding Two Tolas.	
	Annas.	*Rupees.*	*Annas.*
20	1	0	2
50	2	0	4
100	3	0	6
150	4	0	8
200	5	0	10
250	6	0	12
300	7	0	14
400	8	1	0
500	9	1	2
600	10	1	4
700	11	1	6
800	12	1	8
900	13	1	10
1000	14	1	12
1200	15	1	14
1400	1 Rupee	2	0

And upwards—Single Postage being added for each additional Tola.

2.

Law Papers, Accounts and Vouchers attested as such with the full signature of the Sender.

MILES.	SINGLE.	DOUBLE.	
	Not exceeding 3½ Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas and not exceeding 6 Tolas.	
	Annas.	*Rupees.*	*Annas.*
20	1	0	2
50	2	0	4
100	3	0	6
150	4	0	8
200	5	0	10
250	6	0	12
300	7	0	14
400	8	1	0
500	9	1	2
600	10	1	4
700	11	1	6
800	12	1	8
900	13	1	10
1000	14	1	12
1200	15	1	14
1400	1 Rupee	2	0

And upwards—Single Postage being added for every 3 additional Tolas.

3.

Newspapers, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed, in short covers, open at each end.

DISTANCE.	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., printed in India. Weight.			Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., Weight.	
	Not exceeding 3½ Tolas.	Exceeding 3½ Tolas & not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 9 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas.	Exceeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 12 Tolas.
	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.
Not exceeding 20 miles,	1	2	3	1	2
" 400 ditto,	2	4	6	2	4
Above 400 ditto,	3	6	9	3	6
	Single Postage being added for every additional 3 Tolas.			Single Postage being added for every additional 6 Tolas.	

5.

Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any writing, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Banghy, not exceeding 40 Tolas in Weight and packed in short covers, open at each end.

Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas.	
	Annas.	Rupees.	Annas.
100	2	0	4
200	3	0	6
300	4	0	8
400	5	0	10
500	6	0	12
600	7	0	14
700	8	1	0
800	9	1	2
900	10	1	4
1,000	11	1	6
1,100	12	1	8
1,200	13	1	10
1,300	14	1	12
1,400	15	1	14
Upwards.	1 Rupee.	2	0

4.

Parcels sent by the Public Banghy not exceeding 600 Tolas in weight, nor 15 Inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2160 Cubic Inches in size.

Distance, Not exceeding Miles.	NOT EXCEEDING TOLA. 50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
50	0 6	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 6	3 12	4 2	4 8
100	0 9	1 4	1 11	2 1	2 8	3 3	3 13	4 3	4 8	5 2	5 7	6 0
150	1 0	1 8	2 2	2 9	3 3	3 12	4 6	4 12	5 3	5 9	6 4	6 12
200	1 3	1 14	2 5	2 12	3 6	4 0	4 11	5 6	6 1	6 12	7 7	8 0
250	1 6	2 4	2 12	3 4	3 14	4 9	5 5	6 0	6 11	7 6	8 1	8 12
300	1 9	2 10	3 3	3 12	4 6	5 0	5 14	6 9	7 4	7 14	8 9	9 4
400	2 0	3 0	3 14	4 4	4 14	5 8	6 2	6 12	7 6	8 0	8 10	9 4
500	2 3	3 6	4 4	4 12	5 6	6 0	6 10	7 4	7 14	8 8	9 2	9 12
600	2 6	3 12	4 10	5 4	5 14	6 8	7 2	7 12	8 6	9 0	9 10	10 4
700	2 9	3 14	5 0	5 8	6 2	6 12	7 6	8 0	8 10	9 4	9 14	10 8
800	3 0	4 0	5 6	6 0	6 10	7 4	7 14	8 8	9 2	9 12	10 6	11 0
900	3 3	4 6	5 12	6 4	6 14	7 8	8 2	8 12	9 6	10 0	10 10	11 4
1000	3 6	4 12	6 2	6 12	7 6	8 0	8 10	9 4	9 14	10 8	11 2	11 12
1100	3 9	4 14	6 4	6 14	7 8	8 2	8 12	9 6	10 0	10 10	11 4	11 14
1200	4 0	5 4	6 10	7 4	7 14	8 8	9 2	9 12	10 6	11 0	11 10	12 4
1300	4 3	5 6	6 12	7 6	8 0	8 10	9 4	9 14	10 8	11 2	11 12	12 6
1400	4 6	5 12	7 2	7 12	8 6	9 0	9 10	10 4	10 14	11 8	12 2	12 12
and upwards	4 9	6 0	7 4	8 0	8 8	9 4	9 12	10 8	11 0	11 12	12 8	13 0

B.

Ship Postage to be levied in addition to Land Postage on letters received or sent by Sea.

LETTERS.		Newspapers, Pamphlets & other printed Papers packed in short covers open at each end.	Parcels not exceeding 300 Tolas Weight.
Outward.	Inward.		
Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 3 Tolas.	Not exceeding 6 Tolas Weight.	Not exceeding 100 Tolas Weight.
Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
2	3	1	2
An Anna being added for every additional Tola.		An Anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas Weight.	Two Annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received.

DURPUN.

Our readers will read the following account of a murder at Poona with horror.

A wealthy taylor by name Gopall Soopeker, living in *Kusba*, had a daughter about nine years old. He and his family were on terms of intimacy with their neighbour—a goldsmith, and an old woman of the latter's house was very fond of the taylor's daughter and used to take care of her from her infancy. On the 1st, Shravan (the 2nd. Instant) this old woman having enticed away the unfortunate child with her to the market with a promise of giving her a cucumber, carried her to a small hut near Huri Punt Phunkey's house, and there while the girl was eating the cucumber, she got some accomplices to aid her intended infernal deed and procured a knife on pretence of killing a goat. Having shut up the room, the old woman, horrible to relate! cut the throat of he child by the aid of her accomplices, after which she tdeprived the corpse of gold ornaments valued about 800 or 900 Rs.

The father of the girl immediately made a search after his missing child; and reported the circumstance to the police; and we are happy to say, that all the perpetrators of the foul crime were found out and handed up for enquiry, the result of which will no doubt be the conviction and capital punishment of all parties concerned.

When will our countrymen discontinue loading their children with Gold and pearls? Are not such heart-rending instances enough to shew the folly of their custom?

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On Saturday the 5th instant, the annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their Rooms to elect a Chairman, Deputy chairman and Committee for the next 12 mouths, to receive the report of the Committee for the last quarter, and other business.

The Report of the Committee commences by announcing that since the last meeting a most gratifying letter had been received from the London E. I, and China Association tendering their most cordial support, assistance and cooperation, pointing out some information they were in want of and desired to have, and offering to send to the Bombay Chamber every thing that occurs at home likely to interest them.

The following are the subjects before the Committee since their last report.

1. *The depositing Company's paper in the Custom House as security for Duties blank endorsed and no receipt or acknowledgement given.* At the request of the Committee the Collector of Customs has obligingly consented in future to grant Receipts.

2. *Overland communication.*—Several letters to Government and the Calcutta and Madras Chambers of Commerce shewed the attention given to this subjet.

3. *Cleaning Cotton.*—Quantities of the Cotton in the state it is picked, with seed &c. and specimens of the churkas used to clean it, have been sent with letters to the London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow Associations, copies of which were also sent to Government to be forwarded to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors strongly pressing the subject on the notice of Government and urging the above Associations to cooperate in and endeavour to devise means for improving the cleaning of this important staple which will tend to encrease its consumption, consequently its production and add to the prosperity of this Presidency.

4. Exchanging the old dumpy rupees for the new Company's Rupees, which Government at the representation of the Committee by their Proclamation dated 12th July, assented to.

5. *The advances granted by Government on Produce Shipments to London and Liverpool.* The Government have agreed to the request of the Committee to grant regular statements of the amounts of such advances.

6. *The establishment of a Marine Police.*—The Committee hearing rumoured that Government intended to form an Establishment of this nature addressed the Collector pointing out its advantages to the Shipping and Mercantile interests if well organized and efficiently conducted and offering some suggestions.

7. *Pilot Service.*—Several suggestions of Commanders of Ships are now under consideration with the view of rendering this important service more efficient and active than at present, and information from Government has been solicited to enable the Committee to complete a plan to offer for the approval of the Government.

8. Abolition of Town and Transit Duties in the Bombay Presidency and the extending to Bombay the Bonding act.

The Government have been recently again solicited for the latest information they may have received as to the likely period when these important measures may be expected to come into effect.

Various references made to the Committee by Government and their officers on different productions, and improvements in the Presidency are then detailed in the Report with several questions which had been submitted for the decision of the Committee.

A full statement of the Import and Export Trade of Bombay for the year ending 30th April 1837 completed under the superintendence of the Committtee by an arrangement effected by them with the Collector of Customs was then laid on the table.

The Report of the committee was approved of and a Resolution passed for its publication with that for the last quarter, the printing of which from unavoidable circumstances had been delayed, together with the Statements of Trade.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting in March, drafts of two Petitions were then Read, one to the British Legislature praying for the Powers vested in the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay previous to the passing of the act 3 and 4 William 4 being restored to them, and one to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, praying that the Governor in Council may be empowered to set aside annually an adequate sum for the improvement of the Internal communication of the Presidency, and a copy of this petition to be sent to the Board of Control and of both to the different E. I. Associations in England, requesting their attention to these important subjects.

Both Petitions were approved of by the Meeting. The Madras Chamber of Commerce having at a General meeting pledged themselves to co-operate with that of Bombay, in an appeal to the British Legislature for restoring their former powers to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Committee were directed to send a copy of the Petition to Madras, and to await their reply before preparing it for signature.

The other petition the Committee was requested to revise and submit to a general Meeting for the signature of the Members when it will be published and the support and signatures of all who feel interested solicited.

A Resolution was passed reducing the Monthly rate of subscription to 15 Rupees for the next 6 months and a further reduction then to be made if the expences of the Chamber admitted of it.

Thanks were then unanimously voted to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and members of the Committee, and the following gentlemen elected to fill these offices for the next 12 months.

Mr. F. Brownrigg Esq. Chairman.
H. Gordon, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
W. Edmond.....
C. B. Skinner,.....
F. M. Davidson,.....
T. Cardwell,.....
P Ewart.....
Ali Mahomed Shoostry,.....
Dhackjee Dadajee,.....
Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy,.....
} Esquires Committee.

The following are the subjects embraced in the Committee's quarterly Report ending the 1st May.

1. The Assessment of Cotton for the public Revenue in the Broach districts.

The Committee addressed Government setting forth the hardships and evils in the delay experienced in fixing the annual assessment on Cotton in the Broach districts, and to avoid such inconvenience in future, suggesting the expediency of adopting a fixed annual assessment on the land, instead, of on the produce as is done annually in other districts, Government replied they had issued orders for an immediate adjustment of the assessment, and that steps would be taken to provide against similar irregularities and that the suggestions of the Committee would be taken into consideration.

2. Company's Paper.

In cooperation with the Madras Chamber the Committee addressed the Supreme Government, stating the great convenience and saving of time to the Public at large, which would result from recalling the Company's notes now expressed in Sicca Rupees, and to reissue others in Company's Rupees and that this might tend more speedily to bring one uniform currency into universal use throughout the country.

3. Advances on Goods.

The delay in any notification on this subject and uncertainty as to the views of Government, induced the Committee to address Government to know their intentions on advancing on produce and stating how desirable it would be to have earlier information of their decision on this subject.

4. The abolitition of the Town and Transit Duties:

A Correspondence on this most important subject with this Government and through them with the Supreme Government with a Petition from the merchants and others, native and European Inhabitants of Bombay was conducted by the Committee; the result of which has already been made public in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's reply to that petition.

5. Steam Communication.

6. Extending the Bonding act to Bombay and numerous references by Government, the Revenue commissioner, Collector of Candeish, and superintendant of Roads and the replies close this Report of the Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OE THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Many remarks and suggestions having lately appeared in the Gazette on the state of the Bombay roads, and many quack remedies been proposed for the evil of "sharp naked stones" necessarily used in their repair at this season of the year; I have been induced to look over some of our best authorities on the subject to see whether it is really now the practice "to throw a bed of loose earth" over the stones in England as affirmed by "Viator" or whether the "practical observations" of "Heavy Drag" (alias his theoretic fancies) could be acted on with a probability of advantage. You will perceive from the following extracts, that though the experience of late years has led to a modification of some of McAdams principles, the admixture of earth or any soft substance with the metalling of the road is deprecated alike by all. Sir H. Parnell does indeed reluctantly permit a thin binding of clean gravel to be laid on a new road, but he denounces it at the same as an unavoidable injury to it. What would he say to Heavy drag's observation? "The radical defect of the Bombay roads I take to be a total want of binding material. Shades of Telford and McAdam, Did ye not explode this fallacy 30 years ago? or did I dream it?

The new piece of road leading to the Colabah Causeway is constructed, I observe, on McAdam's principle, which does not ad... crust of broken stone. ... to look out and attend ... Cause," "Do tell the r... that all carriage roads oug... your grandmother to suck eg...

After all we must admit wi... not write the worse on a subj... about it, and this, I think I ha... said with truth of the gentlemen ... us in the Gazette with their lucubra...

Extracts from Remarks on Road ... McAdam 1822.

Whinstone is the most durable of a... Bombay stone.)

No artificial road can ever be made so good and ... ful as the natural soil in a dry state.

Having secured the road from under water, the r... maker is next to secure it from rain water, by a so... road, made of clean, dry stone, or flint, so selected, pre... pared and laid, as to be perfectly impervious to water; and this cannot be effected; unles the greatest care be taken that no earth, clay, chalk, or other matter, that will hold or conduct water, be mixed with the broken stone; which must be so prepared and laid as to unite by its own angles into a firm, compact, impenetrable body.

I never use large stones on the bottom of a road; I would not put a large stone in any part of it. I would break the materials to the size of six ounces weight.

When a road has been originally well made it will be easily repaired. Such a road can never become rough, or loose; though it will gradually wear thin and weak; the amendment will then be made by the addition of a quantity of materials prepared as at first.

Extracts from a Treatise on Roads by Sir H. Parnell 1833.

Mr. Telford's plan, which has completely succeeded on the Holyhead Road, the Glasgow and Carlisle Road and several other roads in Scotland, of making a regular bottoming of rough close set pavement, is a plan that secures the greatest degree of hardness that can be given to a road. Six inches of broken stone are sufficient when laid on a pavement.

By laying the stones in making the bottoming with their broadest face downwards, and filling up the interstices closely with chips well driven in, the earthy bed of the road cannot be pressed up so as to be mixed with the coating of broken stones.

When stones are very hard they never make a very smooth surface. Limestone will make a much smoother surface than whinstone, but should not for this reason be preferred to it.

A binding (of an inch and a half in depth of good gravel free from clay or earth) is by no means of use to the road, but on the contrary, injurious to it. It is however, unavoidable, when a long piece of new road is to be opened; This binding by sinking between the stones, diminishes the absolute solidity of the surface of the road, lets in water &ca.

Repairing roads. The hardest materials should always be preferred. They should be broken to a size of a cubical form not exceeding two inches in their largest dimensions. They should be laid on in small quantities at a time: care should be taken to fill up ruts or hollows as soon as any appear: In those places where the surface of the road is much worn, a coating of one inch and a half of materials should be laid on, when the surface of the road is wet. They are soon worked into the surface without being crushed into powder, and without producing any great distress to horses drawing carriages over them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—My attention was drawn to an article in your paper of the 5th instant to the effect that the Surveying vessels had demurred at being converted into transports, and you add further that an article in the Calcutta papers had noticed the probability of all the armed vessels in the Indian Navy being obliged henceforth to perform transport duty. Pray can you inform the public, (for many have friends in that service) how the officers of the I. N. will be disposed of in the event of such a transformation occuring. Will the long talked of scale of pensions he drawn up to meet the emergency or do you think a corps of horse marines will be embodied for the purpose of keeping the said officers on the strength of the service—you are aware that the Government would not ask them to serve as Mates of transports and steam passage vessels as that would be equivalent to desiring them to render up their useless pieces of duty parchment (filthy dowlas) and to turn their cocked hats into coal scuttles to meet the existent exigencies of the service, also their epaulettes into swabs and their swords to (not pruning hooks for the millennium has not dawned yet) but into pokers, which will be almost as peacable an arrangement.

Have you ever considered the present state of that withered branch of the Bombay establishment and placed it in juxta-position with its by one condition "Look on this picture and then" Compare the Bombay Marine of 1824 with the Indian Navy of 1837. What it was then you may learn by enquiry, what it is now I will shew you—Captains after their long servitude retire comparatively pennyless—Lieuts. live on 170 rupees per mensen till old age (for India) or death claws them in his clutch, Midshipmen serve their 10 years with exemplary patience, allured by hope (long deferred with a vengeance) and a distant indistinct glimmeniug looking something like an epaulette, but which is very like to prove a *whale* (query wail?) in future, as the Court of Directors have we hear taken into consideration the present plight of the service and have come to the conclusion that a smart reduction of a dozen Lieuts. four Commanders and two Captains is the test remedy [like resurrection for consumption]. A Rising man every one assists,—a sinking service every one spurns.

ALPHA KAI OMEGA.

THE SAILOR'S HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Be pleased to iusert the following in a corner of your valuable paper.

To G. CANDY ESQ.

Secretary to the Bombay Sailor's Home.

WORTHY SIR,—With feelings of sincerity I beg to return you and the gentlemen comprising the Committee of the institution of which you are Secretary my most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgements for the kind treatment I have received at the hands of this liberal Society and for the kind instruction and advice given us by our friends—as it has pleased this Governmant to provide myself as well as the other seaman with passages to England we must, Sir, part—when however sailing on the fathomless deep I shall not fail to think of that kindness shewn to us by the Bombay Seaman's Friend Society.—May all those who hereafter visit it find it a comfortable mansion brought about by the kindness of our Bombay friends.

9th August 1837. A. SEAMAN.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—12TH AUGUST, 1837.

		MOR.	EVE.
Saturday		6 35	7 23
Sunday		8 10	8 50
Monday		9 8	9 26
Tuesday		9 57	10 26
Wednesday	○	10 54	11 24
Thursday		11 47	0 11
Friday		0 34	0 55

	Buy.	Sell
	107	107¼
	109½ @	111½
	111½	111¾
	107¼	106¾
	100½	100
	1 | 10	
	1 | 11	1 | 11½
	210	209
	222	22 1
	10¾	10 2 50

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

	gents	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
	srs. McVicar Burn & Co....	15th Instant..	China	Singapoor
of Madura.....	Do. Dirom Carter and Co.....	20th ditto	Colombo .	
y East....	Do..... Do.	End of August	Liverpool	
lmira	Do. McGregor Brownrig & Co.....	With dispatch.	London ..	
Madras	Do. Edmond Bibby and Co.	Do..... ..	Ditto	
John Stamp...	Do.....ditto.	Do..... ..	Liverpool	
Rapid.....	Do. Owen and Co.....	All August....	Ditto.	
Hoddersfield..	G. S. King Esq.....	Do..... ..	Ditto.	
Colombia	Do. Gisborne Menzies and Co.....	Do..... ..	London.	
Blake	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	10th Sept.	Liverpool.	
Tory	Do.....ditto.	1st October..	Ditto.. ..	
H. C's. Steamer Berenice	Supt. I. N..	18th August ..	Suez	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant H. W. Evans, 9th Rt. N. I. from Mhye Kaunta.

Lieutenant W. E. Evans, Marine Batalion from Poonah.

Captain D. C. F. Scott, 3rd Cavalry from New South Wales.

Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Bradley.

Captain Charles Johnstone, 3rd Battalion N. I. from England.

Captain E. B. Grant, 4th Light Dragoon's from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Captain Mant, Marine Batalion to Poonah.

Captain Richard Warden, Artillery to Ahmednugger.

Captain J. Cooper, 7th Regt. N. I. to England.

Brevet Captain C. Blood, Horse Artillery, to Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant J. Pottinger, Artillery to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Tannah on the 8th Instant, the Lady of James Boyd Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

In the Fort, on Thursday evening, the 10th instant, Louisa Ann, Infant daughter of Mr T. Selby, Military Auditor General's Office, aged one year and ten months.

On the 18th Ultimo, at Poona, Huntley Leevis, youngest Son of Capt. Bulkley 10th Regt. N. I. Act. Deputy. Judge Advocate of the Northern Division, Army aged 19th months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th Barque Soobrow, Willoughby Smith, Master from Mauritius 24th July 1837.

Passengers—Mrs. Smith, Bhiccajee Ruttonjee Esq. H. Bhiccajee Esq., four Servants, five Natives, three Women, one Child, three returned convicts.

Do. 9th—Ship Palmira, William Loader, Master, from Mauritius, 23rd July.

Passsngers.—M. F. Brownrigg Esq. Merchant, and two Native servants.

Do. 10th—Ship Sarah, J. T. Whiteside, Master from Sydney 6th June, and Timor 10th July 1837.

Passengers,—Doctor McTenian, Captain D. C. F. Scott, Peter McVetan.

Do. 10th—Schooner, Lady Grant, William Jeffrey, Master from China 26th May Anjer 12th July.

Do. 11th—Barque Ambassadore, J. T. Atwood, Master from Cape of Good Hope 4th July.

Do. do.—Ship Morley, Charles Evans, Master from London, left the Lizard 2nd May, left Madeira 16th May 1837.

Passengers,—Lady Sarah Campbell, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Wooler, Mrs. Webb, Miss. Hughes, G. A. C. Campbell, Civil Service, Revd. S. Pemberton, Captain Grant 4th Dragoons, Captain Johnson, 3rd N. I., Lieutenant Webb, Indian Navy, W. Montrever, Barrister W. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon, Captain Walker, Mr. Wooler, W. I. Irvin, Merchant, and two servant's

DEPARTURES.

August 8th Ship Fazel Currim, Hajee Moossa, Mahomed Hussain, Naquedah to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Futtay Rahimon Shaboo, bin, Tyab, Naquedah, to Malabar Coast, and Calcutta.

Passengers,—Ten Natives.

Do. Barque Betsey, G. S. Jones, Master to Calcutta.

Passenger,—Mr. C. Noyes.

Do. 11th—Ship Malabar, E. Southward, Master to Liverpool.

Passengers,—Captain McGowan, Captain Fidler, Owen Potter, J. A. Russell.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig Palinurus, and Sloop of war Elphinstone.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Columbia, Rapid, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Logan, Col Newall, Tweed, Minerva, Hero of Malown, Tory, Palmira, Sarah, Ambassador, and Morley.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery, Earl of Clare, Flora, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Sir Charles Malcolm. Eliza, Ernaad, Soobrow, and Lady Grant.

ARAB SHIP,—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have inseted the letter of ALPHA KAI OMEGA, *without his latin which had an* odour *of personality.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 12th AUGUST, 1837.

The arrivals since our last are the *Soobrow* and *Palmyra* from the Isle of France, the *Sarah* from Sydney and Timor, the *Lady Grant* from China, the *Ambassador* from the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Morley* from London.

A list of Passengers will appear under the usual head of Shipping. All our intelligence received by the *Morley* has been anticipated by former arrivals.

The *Lady Grant* has brought us some information from China, but no very bright prospects as to the state of the market there. Opium was selling from 550 to 560, for Cotton no offers could be obtained. All hopes of Opium being admitted at a duty seem to have long since vanished, and smuggling as heretofore must be the means of communication with the Celestial Empire. A considerable number of opium boats have been burnt by their owners, not we suppose from their dutiful obedience to the imperial decrees, but to escape the bastinadoes of the Mandarins. In some instances offers were made to purchase these boats, but the Chinamen with a strange self respect preferred abandoning them to the flames.

If Bombay is to become by the medium of Steam, as we can hardly doubt, the point of arrival in and departure from the Indies, nothing could be more desirable, to evince the benefits which a rapid intercourse with Europe had conferred on this distant part of the world, than that junction roads, worthy of the British name should connect the three Presidencies. It is therefore with much satisfaction that we see the Madras *Conservative* contending for a proper line of road to Bangalore, and suggesting its extension to Bombay. We should certainly be more sure of the early establishment of these connecting roads, if we observed our friends on the other side abandoning the idea to which they seem to cling, that steam communication can be benefically extended to them. We should augur well if the comprehensive plan were abandoned, andif, in lieu of it, we saw our Calcutta and Madras contemporaries struggling for the most expeditious communication with Bombay. Whatever sums may ultimately be disbursed in furthering the comprehensive scheme, we are thoroughly satisfied that they will all eventually be thrown away, and that both Presidencies will in the end discover that to ensure the speediest intercourse with Europe, they must first commence by effecting this with Bombay. We say this not lightly, nor from any wish that the other Presidencies should not endeavour to effect, independently of Bombay, the best communication with the Mediterianean which their localities admit of, but from a conviction that, in permitting the illusion of a comprehensive schem to take hold of them, they are all the while retarding the main desideratum, a settled Steam communication with some part of India. There are physical obstacles to the accomplishment of the comprehensive scheme, which would always render it uncertain and unsatisfactory, when onthe contrary by regarding Bombay as the settled point, from and to which vessels are to run, we entertain a perfect conviction that both Calcutta and Madras would have much earlier intelligence from Europe than in any other way, whatever funds may be lavished in the vain hope and speculation of diverting from Bombay the stream of intercourse.

Our columns of to day contain the Act passed on the 24th of last month by the Governor General in Counci for carrying into effect the new Post Office regulations We are sure that this new Act will have a salutary operation, not only from a consideration of the spirit of liberality which pervades it, but also from the circumstance of its being a general measure, applicable *uno ictu* to the whole Indian community. The 20th section is a very commendable one, imposing on the Commanders of vessels, leaving anyplace in these Territories, the obligation of receiving on board every letter and packet which may be sent for transmission. Very frequent complaints have been made of the reluctance and refusal of Masters of vessels to receive any post office packages, and we have known instances in which great incoveniences have ensued, in consequence of the capricious conduct in this respect of some of them. We never could discover any good or fairly plausible reason, why the master of a public conveyance of this nature should not have been coerced to the performance of this duty to the public, in return for all the protection which the government throws around Mercantile shipping, and which those interested, so rigorously and tenaciously exact at its hands. There is only one point of the regulations, with which as far as we have yet considered them, we feel inclined to cavil. Newspapers Pamphlets &c. printed in India of the weight of 3½ tolas are to be conveyed not exceeding 20 miles at an expence of 1 anna, and any distance within 400 miles for 2 annas. Now situated as Bombay is, the liberty of transport of letters for the small sum of 1 anna to so limited a distance as 20 miles will be productive of but little advantage, there being so few residents within that space from the Fort. At Calcutta and in its densely crowded vicinage such an arrangement may be of infinite importance; but the restriction to 20 on this side the Peninsula, in snch different local circumstances, and with the next assigned limit at 400, the advantage to be derived from the smaller payment of the Tariff will indeed be very inconsiderable. Had the first limit been 100 miles it would certainly have been a boon ; but as it stands we think that the localities of this Presidency have not been sufficiently consulted. On the whole however we hail this enactment as evincing a liberal spirit in the Government.

We do not know how the proprietors of the intended Bombay Bank will admire the suggestion contained in the Calcutta Courier of the 29th ultimo, that a paper currency should be established in Bombay by a Branch of the Bengal Bank. The Courier, with a great deal of *naiveté* and of course as much good faith, tells the proprietors of our embryo Establishment that "this might "be arranged without monopolizing the benefits of "the Bombay business for the present proprietors of "Bengal Bank Stock." The mode, in which it is proposed to atvoid this *unpleasant* result to the proprietors of the projected Bank, is to have the preference of subscription for tbe new shares to be created we presume in the Bengal Bank reserved for the residents in this presidency. Suppose the Bengal Bank should at once take it into its head to establish a Branch here, upon the presumption that the scheme of the Courier would be readily embraced by our Bombay Amateurs, and that the latter should not afterwards stomach this encroachment of the Bengal Company. We apprehend that our Bengal philanthropists having once the foot in the stirrup would have no scruple in getting up to the saddle. The Courier must attribute to the Bombay proprietors no small portion of guillibility.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD—JULY 29.

The Supreme Court was occupied on Wednesday last with trial of an action brought by J. P. Cropley, Esq. the Editor and Proprietor of the *Courier* against the Printer and Publisher of the *Madras Circulator* for Libel —Damages were laid at Rupees 1000. Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages Three Hundred Rupees.

We were in hope by what appeared in the *United Service Gazette* of Wednesday last, that our report of the Cholera at Hyderabad might have been somewhat exaggerated ; but we regret to say that we have since received another letter from Secunderabad, dated the 20th Instant, giving the alarming intelligence that on the 18th upwards of 500 persons, generally of the poorer classes died of Cholera—that the mortality was equally great on the 19th and nearly so on the following day.

We understand that the Nizam was terror struck lest, the dreadful malady should not respect his Royal Person, and had immured himself in his Zanana, and would not stir out, or attend to any thing.

No signs of rain had made their appearance and the consequence was that grain of all kinds was increasing in price.

We copy the following from this Morning's *Spectator* dated Secunderabad, July 22.

"We are still without rain—the weather dreadfully oppressive—Bowries and Potwells all dry—Sickness very prevalent and prices looking up. Cholera contimues hovering around us with varying effects, one day 18 to 20 deaths will occur in the 24 hours—the next probably 3 or 4, and again the larger number. In the City the mortality has been very great, and so continues, nor is it confined to man. A fatal distemper has made its appearance among the Elephants, and 27 are said to have died within a short period out of about 200!"

The Weather has been quite as hot during the last two or three days as any that we have experienced this season —on Thursday and yesterday the land wind blew without intermission, and last evening at sun-set the Thermometer out of doors stood at 92°

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 27.

From the recent accounts from the seat of war in the country of the Affghans, it would appear that hostilities between the belligerent powers are likely to be protracted to an indefinite period. The battle of Jumrood, in its results, seems to have exasperated the parties in no ordinary degree. It is stated that seven thousand of the combatants fell in the encounter at Jemrood. Runjeet Sing, although he claims the victory, lost a great number of his best Sirdars ; in open Court he has taxed a number of his officers with cowardice and running away,—he has issued instructions that his forces shall not advance but remain for the present on the defensive,—and he has engaged two brothers of Dost Mohomed Khan, by a bribe of three lakhs of rupees, to assist him : so in the contest neither money nor force will be omitted. From what we can understand his forces have not advanced beyond the Khybur Pass : by the hills in which this is situated, his operations for the present are confined ; nor does he, it is said, contemplate till after the rains an extension of them ; but this statement may be doubted, since the influence of the rains do not extend beyond the Indus, therefore practically they will form no obstacle. Many of his detached parties appear to have been attacked and to have suffered : the tribes around Peshawar, have risen in the defence of their country ; some of the Seiks have even been assassinated within the city, and everything shews the prevalence of confusion, disturbance, and demoralization. We know little that is authentic regarding the conduct and position of the Affghans,—our information is wholly derived through the medium of the *Punjaub Akbars*. Dost Mohomed would appear to have a force of 12,000 men concealed at or in the vicinity of Jellalabad, about four marches to the west of the field of battle. Disunion seems to be paralizing the efforts and motions of the Affghans ; treachery was strongly suspected among those who should have been firmly united in the common defence of their country ; and Dost Mohomed Khan, from this cause, had thought it adviseable, in company with Hajee Khan Kokar, to leave one of his advanced posts The influence that the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, lately on a visit to the Court of Lahore, has given to the cause and pretensions of Runjeet Sing, is doubtless most prejudicial to the interests of his adversary.

It surely could not be the wish or the policy of our Government, who may shortly be called upon to strengthen their own position and enter into offensive and defensive treaties with the Affghans to repel Russia, to give rise to detrimental inferences and surmises among a people who are willing to regard us with no little degree of satisfaction and respect? As to the strength of the two warring parties, the Seiks possess greater advantages on their side than the Affghans. The former, as is well known, have an army disciplined by French officers, have well served artillery, and are not deficient either in cavalry or money, the sinews of war : they have, moreover, union and purpose and generally are attached to Runjeet Sing. The Affghans, on the contrary, possess no disciplined troops ; they want artillery, they have need of money, and have no credit, they want union, jealousies subsist among the chiefs, to impede any idea of combination. They possess the mountain passes, which would, if properly defended, form strong, if not impossible barriers. They pride themselves on their physical strength and courage as compared with the Seiks. Individually they are as brave as lions, but they know not how to unite and act in a body.

Such is a sketch of the strength and position of each party ; what will be the result of the war, it is impossible to foresee ; the death of the leader of either party, would alter the circumstances very materially. Will Dost Mohomed obtain the aid of Russian officers to discipline his troops or ask our assistance? Is the influence of Russia with the Sirdar still as great as formerly? These are questions we cannot answer, although we feel the necessity of having determinate answers. We suppose from the mission now on the banks of the Attock, as noticed in a late *Delhi Gazette*, that there must be some political mearure in contemplation, although scientific objects are represnted to be the real motives for the journey of the party, *nous verrons.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JULY. 29.

We hear that the Court have extended the principle of Commercial Service Compensations to their Commercial Servants in India, and that consequently, on the suppression of offices of this class in India, it will be in the power of the local Governments to pension the present incumbents.

The Bombay papers mention the receipt of letters from Mr. Ashburner, who went home in the *Hugh Lindsay* last January with the draft Charter of the Bombay Bank, giving hopes that the project would be favorably entertained at the India House. There is however no doubt of the correctness of the first information given out in the *Bombay Courier*, that a despatch from the Court had arrived, expressed in very decided terms against the project, for we understand that a copy of the despatch has reached Calcutta. It seems that the Court have yet under consideration the question of the propriety of encouraging the circulation of Bank Notes in India through the means of a powerful Bank having its head quarters in London ; until that point shall be settled, it was not to be expected they would at once decide upon sanctioning the creation of a new issue at Bombay unconnected with either of the Banks (of Bengal and Madras) with which they are concerned. The time, moreover, was most inauspicious for such a proposition ; we can imagine that a scheme which would have been favorably viewed a year ago, might appal the timid conclave in a period of commercial embarrassment and consternation.

We observe that a meeting of the Subscibers is called to consider of what is to be done now. When the Charter was sent home, it was intimated that a Joint-stock Bank would be opened in the mean time to prevent the intrusion of a branch from the Bank of Bengal ; but the intention does not appear to have been followed up. From the present complexion of things, it would seem that the only chance of getting a paper currency at Bombay receivable at the public offices, will be by a Branch of the Bank of Bengal. This might be arranged without monopolizing the benefits of the Bombay business for the present proprietors of Bengal Bank Stock. Additional capital would be required, though perhaps not to the same extent as to set up an independent Bank, and the preference of subscription might be given to residents at Bombay, and a list opened there for the purpose for a certain period.

ZILLAH 24 PERGUNNAHS—FOUZDARRY.

Allipore, Saturday, the 22d July, 1837.

MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.

The husband of a woman named Roopnee, and his mother Shora Bewa, were sent up by the Sulkeea darogah under the following circumstances Roopnee suddenly disappeared from the village in which he resided, and her absence remained a mystery until a certain time, at which the darogah received intimation of her having been murdered by her husband and mother-in-law, and her body was buried in the husband's house. The rogah, accompanied by some peons [illegible] and on searching the man's house found [illegible] husband during search continued seated [illegible] on the darogah requesting his assistance refused it, [illegible] he was ill. He was made to stand and the earth under him showed a suspicious appearance. The place was immediately dug up, and at some depth the body of Roopnee was found, though decomposed, but with [illegible] marks of violence. The search was resumed and pearls of Roopnee were found concealed in Shora Rey box. The husband and mother denied the charge in but suspicion was strong against them, and they were accordingly committed to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions.—*Calcutta Courier July* 26.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—JULY 26.

A kind friend has forwarded to us the following letter containing an interesting account of the recent action between the Affghans and Sikhs ;—it is from the pen of Abdool Summund Khan, Commander-in-Chief of all Dost Mahomed's forces, The Colonel, Rattray, alluded to in it, lately commanded a Regiment in Runjeet's Service.

Instead of troubling you with the news of myself, I take the liberty to give you the news of our last *campaign* against the forces of Maharajah Runjeet Sing at Peshawur, on or about the 20th of Suffer month, (the present month,)

"STATEMENT."

It having been reported to the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, that Sirdar Hurree Sing was erecting a Fort at Jumrood, at the mouth of *Khibur* Gulla, which is the passway to Cabool, and that the Sirdar was with all the forces of Peshawur near the Fort, the Ameer ordered his sons, Sirdars Mahomed Ukber Khan, Mahomed Uzzul Khan, Mahomed Goolam Hydur Kkan, Mahomed Azeem Khan, and Mahomed Uccrum Khan, and with different Nephews, to march immediately with all the forces, both Horse and Foot, as also 50 pieces of Artillery to Peshawur to crush the enemy : the forces of the Ameer, consisting of as stated underneath, reached the place of action on the 1st of Suffer. The Sirdars of Runjeet headed by Hurree Sing, marched against us with 6 Infantry Regiments, 12 pieces of Artillery, and 10,000 Cavalry attacked our advanced or 1st Division, and slaughtered many a hundred, and took 7 pieces of Artillery from us, when our Right Division was obliged to fly. On seeing this my 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Rattray who was placed in the centre Division, advanced upon the Sikh's Infantry with such quickness, and much to the credit of the young Colonel, who commanded them under me, that the whole of the Infantry of the Sikhs broke their line and flew : on seeing this, myself with the Cavalry advanced upon them and wounded Sirdar Hurree Sing, and many other Sirdars killed on the spot ; Hurree Sing lived 2 days and died, when Colonel W. H. R. advanced upon the Sikh Artillery and took 5 pieces of 6 pounders, with horses.

Statement of killed and wounded agreeably to report.

FORCES OF RUNJEET SING.

8,000 killed, Infantry and Cavalry—2,000 wounded.

OF AMEERS.

1,500 Infantry and Cavalry killed—50 wounded.

2nd Action.

The remaining Sirdars of Hurree Sing made an entrenchment round a small hill, when my 2nd Commander Colonel W. H. Rattray, of my Battalions, with 4 guns attacked the Hill for days, fired [illegible] them day and night but the Sikhs being weak would not move out of their entrenchment to fight, when I was obliged to fling about 100 dead bodies of men, cows and oil in two Tanks in their Camp, out of which they drank daily water, still they would not move out. By report 2,000 men, 2,000 Horses, Mules and Camels died in the entrenchment : this 2nd action was done by myself and Regiment alone without Cavalry. On the Ameer learning of our success, and that 18,000 forces of Sikhs were coming, orders came not to fight any more but to come out of Peshawur and halt at *Jellalabad*, at which place I am at now. Camaraun, King of Heerat, advanced on Candahar about a month ago ; on hearing the news of Peshawur, the King, with the forces of Heerat, ran away from the field of action, and left to the Khandaree Sirdar's Brother of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, many articles of value. Thus I give you the news as far as I can ; the King of Persia is advancing with his forces against Heerat, of which news I shall inform you hereafter.

Statement of Forces of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

8,000 Horse and Foot, and 2,000 guns, the remaining of our forces at Cabul, are 5,000 Horse, 2 Regiments, 1,000 Jezalchies, 2 guns.

Lieutenant Fast, late of the Hon'ble Company's Service, arrived at Cabul, told me that he was a friend of your's, and had a letter from you, but lost it on the road, on which account, I treated him kindly, and rendered him every assistance. He still is unemployed here, but will succeed in a few days.

Pray be so good as to put this in the papers, and send me the copy of them by the first opportunity, as also if possible send me a Cavalry Coat with Epaulettes and a Cap for Colonel Rattray. When any articles you may require from this I shall transmit you, as also the news of this place I shall transmit to you continually—Colonel R. is much the size of your son, so don't send a large coat—pray do this for me and oblige. I beg now to conclude with wishing self and family every health and happiness. Believe me your's very faithfully

UBDOOL SAMMUND KHAN,

Camp Jellalabad, 24th Suffer month 1353, *or* 1837.

P. S.—You can put in the papers that Colonel Rattray lately commanded a Regiment in Runjeet's Service, and came here, and is the 2nd in Command of my Regiment you will be pleased to seal the enclosed letter and sent it off to Cawnpore by Dawk.

HUSHTNUGR.—It is well known that Sultan Mahomed Khan being afraid of all the Zumeendars going over to Dost Mahomed, has written to Rajah Dhyan Sing, mentioning that several of them had secretly joined the son of Dost Mahomed, but that if the assistance of a small force and a few guns was afforded to him, he would punish them, a force was immediately sent. Four hundred thieves attempted to rob the Suwars and managed to [illegible] their tents, luckily, they, the Suwars, on ascertaining the nature of the attack, and character of the [illegible] played eminent judgement and valor, and succeeded in capturing two hundred of the depredators, in addition to the numerous dead,—the prisoners were sent towards Peshawur on the following morning—on their arriving at Jumrood Rajah Dhyan Sing amused himself by tying several of them in different attitudes to trees, all the rest were hanged at Jumrood, except the few who were known to possess wealth, they were reserved to be ransomed ; It is said, that these severe measures towards the thieves have put the Zumeendars in a state of funk, and, consequently, they have abandoned their intention of joining Dost Mahomed, and having taken to paying the revenue.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO OBSERVER.—JULY 19.

COUNCIL OF BOURBON.—From the *Cerneen* we learn

the Council of Bourbon have formally refused to give information as to the best mode of emancipating the ves of the Island, which had been asked them by the ench ministry through their Governor: they also pro- ted against any act tending to the measure. Such nduct on the part of the Colonists of Bourbon, it is easy foresee, will hasten the very act to which they are so ently opposed, by arming the philanthropists of France h fresh weapons to press it on the country; for there is le doubt but that the example set by England must ooner or later be followed by every other civilized nation n the world, which holds man in bondage to his brother. The Colonist of Bourbon will also be the greatest sufferer by refusing to give information, possessed most accurately by themselves, which would guide the French in granting emancipation to their slaves, best suited to the localities of the Island.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.—JUNE 17

In our first page will be found an announcement of an appointment conferred by his government upon Mr. Balestier as American Consul at Singapore, appro ed and admitted by the Court of Directors. We cordially congratulate Mr. Balestier upon his nomination to this honorable office. We feel assured from the character which that gentleman has established for himself and the consequent general esteem in which he is held at this settlement in conjuction with the public approbation of his own government, are undoubted testimonials of his qualification to watch over the commercial interests of his country. Mr. Balestier, it may be remembered, was originally appointed Consul at Rhio and its adjacencies; but perceiving, perhaps, the superior advantages he would possess of being more serviceable to his countrymen at this prosperous settlement than at Rhio, he came hither we believe in 1834. and by favor of the local government acted here in his official capacity of Consul without any direct recognition of his commission. That the interests of his country, and countrymen who visited this port for the purposes of trade, were assiduously attended to upon every occasion, have been sufficiently obvious to all who had opportunities of judging. And now, since the opening of this port to the trade of the Americans, and the increasing resort of their shipping here, the recognition of a Consular appointment by the British government was but what the circumstances of the times necessarily called for That the removal of the former restriction to American vessels visiting this port, (and which our Indian government left so long in doubt) was a politic measure, we think is proved by the resort of double the number of American vessels that have visited this port between the 15th. June 1836-37 to that in the same period in 1835-36 In the latter space the amount was 3,845 tons of shipping, in the former it had increased to 7,91[illegible] tons. If this has been accomplished within one year, what may we not anticipate under the zealous and prudent management of an intelligent Consul in succeeding years? The U. S. ship of war *Vincennes* is not included in the above estimate of tonnage.

CHINA.

CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.—MAY 13.

RATE OF EXCHAGES AND PRICE OF BULLION.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 5
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.....none .....
Bills nder advances made on goods by the E. I. Cy's Agents. none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight....220 C. R.

Gold, 98 *a* 100 touch [illegible]ge Ingots 97 *a* 99 touch 5½ ₱ Cent pr
[illegible]wee at Lintin &c. la[illegible] small 96 *a* 98 „ 5 .....
„ .... Ferdinand, ... 1 ₱ Cent „
Spanish Dollars Pillar[illegible]olus IV..... ..... 12 „ „ „
„ „ Old Catholic.. .... 4 „ „ „
South American Repu[illegible]

Freight to London, Li[illegible]verpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub; feet. £5 @ £5 5.
[illegible]American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to foreign Europe, A[illegible]

ES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

DELIVERI[illegible]1837, AND OF THE YEAR ENDING 1st APRIL 1837.

FROM 1st TO 30th APRIL. | FROM 1st APRIL 1836, TO 30th MARCH 1837

	IN APRIL. Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st May.
		830	66			540
Patna....old	80	740		5,280½	3957,939	2,108
„ ....new	153	736				160
Benares...old	122	69[illegible]		2795	1989,256	165
„ ....new	111					651½
Malwa....old	331½			13,430½	8506,984	4,679½
„ ....new	1441½					
	2,251			2,1506	14,454,193	8,397

COM[illegible]EMARKS.

COTTON MANUFA[illegible]here has been a good de- [illegible]d for Longcloth[illegible]te and unbleached, and at [illegible]ces. [illegible]ard of some sales, but at [illegible]ons. [illegible]been more enquired after, [illegible]rice. Spanish stripes con- [illegible]ithout demand. [illegible] the stock on [illegible] prices shew [illegible] a further de- [illegible]skness in ei- [illegible]w days, and [illegible]the *Thames* [illegible] market still [illegible] in the state of [illegible]pect of the interruption [illegible]he smuggling boats have [illegible]er deliveries to a limited [illegible]tside.

[illegible], Patna, *old* 22, *new* 53; [illegible]a 19½; To 319½ Chests.

[illegible]ts,
[illegible]dy made goods are in ma- [illegible] quotations, but prices will [illegible] Crop.
[illegible] has been cleared of all the [illegible]emains is very inferior. The [illegible] to be short, and the quali- [illegible]olor.

[illegible]*PE.*

[illegible]MERCIAL ADNERTI- [illegible]MAY, 24.

[illegible]rs in the "*Times.*"— [illegible]n to Algoa Bay, was fired [illegible] December by a piratical [illegible]longside, but perceiving the [illegible] and ready to resist them, [illegible] spoken with on the 16th of [illegible]ong 25 W., by the Orleans, *[illegible]mercial Advertiser* May 24.

[illegible]RICA.

[illegible] appears by the Paris papers [illegible] 30th ult., at a quarter past [illegible]Casba blew up shortly after the storekeeper Bergeret had entered it to fetch ammunition. The explosion has thrown down the greater part of the stone buildings, and all those constructed with planks, in which were lodged the 3d battalion of the 17th light infantry, and a detachment of the first battalion of the African light infantry. Officers, soldiers. and citizens, with Marshall Trezel at their head, immediately went up to the Casba, and zealousy exerted themselves in aiding the victims of the event. A provisionary hospital was prepared in the fort of the Casba, and the surgeons took no repose until all the wounded were dressed, after which they were carried to the military hospital at Bona. From all the information the authorities have been able to collect, this misfortune must have originated in some inexplicable accident which happened to the storekeeper Bergeret, and the cannonier Sigre, who entered the magazine in the morning with the usual lantern; in a quarter of an hour afterwards, the explosion took place, not the least vestige of their bodies or clothes has yet heen found. To prevent exaggerated reports spreading among the Arabs as to the extent of our loss in men and stores, General Trezel immediately dispatched a detachment of infantry for the camp at Drehan, and ordered the morning and evening guns to be fired as usual. We have now to fulfil the painful duty of stating the loss we have suffered by this sad misfortune. Three officers killed: M. Bernard, captain-commandant of the Casba, who with his wife perished in his apartments; M. Perrand, lieutenant of the 4th company of the coast guard; and M. Rosolin, sub-lieutenant of the 3d company of voltiguers of the 17th light infantry.—Total 105 killed, 188 wounded. General Trezel has encamped the troops around the fort, who are employed in removing the ruins within and without the fort. They have begun to repair the branches and rebuild the parapets; the commandant of engineers thinks the whole will be finished in ten days.

EUROPE.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE'S LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU'S LETTERS.

'Why Lord Mary Wortley left her own country, and spent the last two-and-twenty years of her life in a foreign land, is a question which has been repeatedly asked, and never can be answered with certainty, for want of any positive evidence or assurance on the subject. It is very possible, however, that the solution of this supposed mystery, like that of some riddles which put the ingenuity of guessers to the farthest stretch, would prove so simple as to leave curiosity blank and baffled. Lady Mary writing from Venice (as it appears, in the first year of her absence,) tells Lady Pomfret that she had long been pursuading Mr. Wortley to go abroad, and at last, tried of delay, had set out alone, he promising to follow her; which as yet, parliamentary attendance and other business had prevented his doing; but, till she knew whether to expect him or not, she could not proceed to meet her (Lady Pomfret) at Rome. If this was the real truth, and there seems no reason to doubt it, we may easily conceive farther delays to have taken place, and their re-union to have been so deferred from time to time, that, insensibly, living asunder became like the natural order of things, in which both acquiesced without any great reluctance. But if, on the contrary, it was only the colour they chose to give the affair; if the husband and wife—she in her fiftieth year, he several years older—had determined upon a separation, nothing can be more likely than that they settled it quietly and deliberately between themselves, neither proclaiming it to the world; nor consulting any third person; since their daughter was married, their son disjoined and alienated from them and there existed nobody who had [illegible] to call them to an account or inquire into what was solely their own business. *It admits of little doubt that their dispositions were unsuitable*, and Mrs Wortley had sensibly felt it even while a lover. When at length convinced that in their case the approach of age would not have the harmonizing effect which it has sometimes been known to produce upon minds originally but ill-assorted, he was the very man to think within himself, "If we cannot add to each other's happiness, why should we do the reverse? Let us be the friends at a distance which we could not hope to remain by continuing uneasily yoked together." And that Lady Mary's wishes had always pointed to a foreign residence is clearly to be inferred from a letter she wrote to him before their marriage, when it was in debate where they should live while confined to a very narrow income. How infinitely better would it be, she urges, to fix their abode in Italy, midst every source of enjoyment, every object that could interest the mind and amuse the fancy, than to vegetate—she does not use the word, but one may detect the thought—in an obscure country retirement at home!

'These arguments, it is allowed, rest upon surmise and conjecture; but there is proof that Lady Mary's departure from England was not by any means hasty or sudden; for in a letter to Lady Pomfret, dated the 2nd of May, 1739, she announces her design of going abroad that summer; and she did not begin her journey till the end of July, three months afterwards. Other letters are extant affording equal proof that Mr. Wortley and she parted upon the most friendly terms, and indeed as no couple could have done who had had any recent quarrel or cause of quarrel. She wrote to him from Dartford, her first stage; again a few lines from Dover, and again the moment she arrived at Calais. Could this have passed, or would the petty details about servants, carriages, prices, &c. have been entered into between persons in a state of mutual displeasure? Not to mention that his preserving, docketing, and indorsing with his own hand even these slight notes as well as all her subsequent letters, shows that he received nothing which came from her with in difference.'

'Some of Lady Mary Wortley's early letters, expressing vividly all a mother's fondness for her infant son, gave sufficient occasion to moralize over the fate of those parents who are doomed to see the object of such intense affection, the creature whose birth made them so happy, become, when grown up, the curse, the torment, and the disgrace of their lives. Young Wortley hardly waited so long to signalize his propensity to vice and folly; betraying from the beginning that surest symptom of inveterate moral (or mental) disease—an habitual disregard of truth, accompanied by a fertile ready invention, never at fault. Where these prevail, it is building upon a quicksand to attempt working a reformation. He was a mere child when he ran away from school; and this first exploit was followed at short intervals by others still more extraordinary, until he finally sealed his ruin by marrying while under age a woman of very low degree, considerably older than himself; one for whom he could scarcely have felt more than a momentary liking, since he forsook her in a few weeks, and never sought to see her again, though her life lasted nearly as long as his own. To be capable at a mature age of such an act as drawing a youth into a disproportionate marriage, did not denote much principle or feeling; yet, as her conduct was not licentious, she never put it in his power to obtain a divorce. In future, more than one lady took the title of his wife, with or without the pretext of a ceremony which, it is to be feared, he would not have scrupled to go through any number of times, if requisite for the accomplishment of his wishes. But the last person so circumstanced, and the loudest in asserting her claims, met him upon equal ground, having herself a husband living, from whom she had eloped; therefore she at least could not complain of deception.

'Notwithstanding all the mistakes, inaccuracies, and exaggerations attending public rumour, this singular man's various adventures, at home and abroad, were perhaps better known to the world at large than to the near relations who must have heard of them with pain, and shunned instead of seeking particular information upon so distressing a subject: consequently little light respecting it could glimmer downwards to more distant generations. He was said to have had a handsome person, plausible manners, and a liveliness of parts which report magnified into great talents; but whether he did really possess these may be doubted. They are often gratuitously presumed to exist in conjunction with profligacy, whenever that takes any wild extraordinary form because the notion of such an affinity has in it something wonderfully agreeable to two very numerous classes of men, the direct oposites of each other. The disorderly and vicious are parties concerned; they rejoice to claim kindred with superiority of mind; and would fain have it a point established, that clever people can never by any possibility remain tethered within the pale of discretion and virtue. While, on the other hand, nothing delights sober, self satisfied mediocrity and dulness like a fair opportunity of stigmatizing genius as incompatible with common sense, and the faithful ally, if not the parent, of every baneful extravagance.

'Thus much is certain; Mr. Wortley and Lady Mary (neither of them, an incompetent judge) were far from thinking highly of their son's abilities and understanding. His irregular conduct was imputed by them rather to weakness of character than to "the flash and outbreak of a fiery spirit" conscious of its own powers; and from first to last they held him utterly incapable of pursuing any object or course whatever, praiseworthy or blameable, with that firmness and consistency of purpose which perhaps belongs as necessarily to the great wicked man as to the eminently good one. They would have passed upon him the sentence of the patriarch on his first-born: "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."'

After this preparation we shall now extract one of the letters which gives an account of an interview which Lady Mary had, by Mr. Wortley's desire, with their son, in the hope of persuading him to a more rational line of conduct.

'Avignon, June 10, N. S. 1742.

'I am just returned from passing two days with our son, of whom I will give you the exact account I am capable of He is so much altered in person, I should scarcely have known him. He has entirely lost his beauty, and looks at least seven years older than he did; and the wildness that he always had in his eyes is so much increased it is downright shocking, and I am afraid will end fatally. He is grown fat, but he is still genteel, and has an air of politeness that is agreeable. He speaks French like a Frenchman, and has got all the fashionable expressions of that language, and a volubility of words which he always had, and which I do not wonder should pass for wit, with inconsiderate people. His behaviour is perfectly civil, and I found him very submissive; but in the main, no way really improved in his understanding, which is exceedingly weak; and I am convinced he will always be led by the person he converses with either right or wrong, not being capable of forming any fixed judgment of his own. As to his enthusiasm, if he had it, I suppose he has already lost it; since I could perceive no turn of it in all his conversation. But with his head I believe it is possible to make him a monk one day and a Turk three days after. He has flattering insinuating manners, which naturally prejudices strangers in his favour. He began to talk to me in the usual silly cant I have so often heard from him, which I shortened by telling him I desired not to be troubled with it; that professions were of no use where actions were expected; and that the only thing could give me hopes of a good conduct was regularity and truth. He very readily agreed to all I said (as indeed he has always done when he has not been hot-headed). I endeavoured to convince him how favourably he has been dealt with, his allowance being much more than, had I been his father, I would have given in the same case. The Prince of Hesse, who is now married to the Princess of England, lived some years at Geneva on 500*l.* per annum. Lord Harvey sent his son at sixteen thither, and to travel afterwards, on no larger pension than 200*l.*; and, though without a governor, he had reason enough, not only to live within the compass of it, but carried home little presents to his father and mother, which he shewed me at Turin. In short, I know there is no place so expensive, but a prudent single man may live in it on one 300*l.* per annum, and an extravagant one may run out ten thousand in the cheapest. Had you (said I to him) thought rightly, or would have regarded the advice I gave you in all my letters, while in the little town of Islestein, you would have laid up 150*l.* per annum; you would now have had 750*l.* in your pocket, which would have almost paid your debts, and such a management would have gained you the esteem of the reasonable part of the world. I perceived this reflection, which he had never made himself, had a very great weight with him. He asked me whether you had settled your estate. I made answer that I did not doubt (like all other wise men) you always had a will by you; but that you had certainly not put any thing out of your power to change On that he began to insinuate, that if I could prevail on you to settle the estate on him, I might expect any thing from his gratitude. I made him a very clear and positive answer in these words: "I hope your father will outlive me, and if I should be so unfortunate to have it otherwise I do not believe he will leave me in your power. But was I sure of the contrary, no interest, nor no necessity, shall ever make me act against my honour and conscience; and I plainly tell you, that I will never persuade your father to do any thing for you 'till I think you deserve it." He answersd by great promises of good behaviour, and economy.

'The rest of his conversation was extremely gay. The various things he has seen has given him a superficial universal knowledge. He really knows most of the modern languages, and if I could believe him, can read Arabic, and has read the Bible in Hebrew. He said it was impossible for him to avoid going back to Paris; but he promised me to lie but one night there, and to go to a town six posts from thence on the Elanders road, where he would wait your orders, and go by the name of Mons. du Durand, a Dutch officer; under which name I saw him. These are the most material passages, and my eyes are so much tired I can write no more at this time. I gave him 240 livres [illegible]less than 12*l.*] for his journey.'

The editors seem anxious to acquit the parents of all blame in their treatment of this wayward temper, and in essentials, no doubt, young Wortley had no excuse,—but we cannot think that the very small allowance which was made him (though justified by the examples quoted by Lady Mary), and the narrow system of economy which she recommended to him, were at all judicious—particularly considering the enormous wealth which the father was accumulating. 'Have you heard,' writes Mr. Walpole to George Montagu, 'what immense wealth old Wortley has left—*one million three hundred and fifty thousand* pounds. It is all to centre on Lady Bute and her family.'—(9th Feb. 1761.) We do not say that more liberality would have corrected this perverse being but it was an expendient which ought, we think, to have been tried by a father who could accumulate out of his income anything like 1,350,000*l.*!

To complete the story of this extraordinary man we shall extract Lord Warncliffe's own account of the conclusion of his career.

'It was not until a conviction of his being irreclaimable was forced upon Mr. Wortley that he adopted the severe measure of depriving him, by his will, of the succession to the family estate. But even this step was not taken without a sufficient provision being made for him; and in the event of his having an heir legitimately born, the estate was to return to that heir, to the exclusion of his sister Lady Bute's children. This provision in Mr. Wortley's will he endeavoured to take advantage of, in a manner which is highly characteristic. Mr. Edward Wortley early in life was married in a way then not uncommon, namely, a Fleet marriage. With that wife he did not live long, and he had no issue. After his father's death he lived several years in Egypt, and there is supposed to have professed the religion of Mahomet, and indulged in the plurality of wives permitted by that faith.

'In 1776, Mr. E. Wortley, then living at Venice, his wife being dead, through the agency (as is supposed) of his friend Romney the painter, caused an advertisement to be inserted in the "Public Advertiser" of April 16th in that year, in the following words:

'"*A gentleman, who has filled two successive seats in parliament, is nearly sixty years of age, lives in great splendour and hospitality, and from whom a considerable estate must pass if he dies without issue, hath no objection to marry a widow or single lady, provided the party be of genteel birth, polite manners, and is five or six months gone in her pregnancy Letters directed to —— Brecknock, Esq. at Will's Coffee-house, will be honoured with due attention, secrecy, and every mark of respect.*"

'It has always been believed in the family that this advertisement was successfull, and that a woman having the qualifications reqnired by it was actually sent to Paris to meet Mr. E. Wortley, who got as far as Lyons, on his way thither. There, however, while eating a becafigua for supper, a bone stuck in his throat, and occasioned his death; thus putting an end to this honest scheme.'—*Quarterly Review, for Feb.*

PAUL DE KOCK.

The Story of *Frére Jacques* opens with one of those gay and animated pictures of actual life, in the delineation of which the author is unsurpassed. It is a wedding-feast given at the *Cadran bleu*—a *restaurant* especially celebrated amongst the middle classes of Paris. Adeline, the bride, is a charming creation—gentle, prudent, lovely, and tenderly attached to Edouard Murville, the bridegroom. It is a love-match, yet a discreet one—the lady has a sufficient dowry, the gentleman a place *dans une administration*. Edouard has an only brother, Jacques; the first was the favoured, the second the neglected, child. Their characters in boyhood were dissimilar. Edouard quiet, orderly, cautious, but of feeble disposition; Jacques noisy, idle, ardent, but spirited and manly. Disgusted with a home in which his natural affections are repelled and crushed, Jacques absconds at the age of fifteen. Since that time nothing has been heard of him.

Madame Germeuil, the mother of Adeline, had permitted her daughter to prefer Edouard Murville to offers more dazzling. 'The young man,' thought she, 'will 'render my daughter happy; he has not much strength 'of character—what of that! My dear child will be 'mistress of the house, and *les ménges*, over which the 'lady presides, are ever the best conducted.' Amidst all the gay and numerous personages that figure in the marriage-feast, there is one more prominent and noticeable than the rest. He is introduced in a few short sentences, with the easy art common to the author. But you feel at once that he is to be a principal agent in the story. His name is Dufresne. His age about twenty-eight or thirty. His person would be handsome but for an equivocal and sinister expression, which effects *la bienveillance*, but inspires neither confidence nor esteem. He is struck with the beauty of the bride—with the happiness of the young couple. Even from that moment this man who never foregoes an object on account of a scruple, conceives an odious and criminal design.

The next day Edouard and his bride talk of the future. Edouard is desirous [illegible] you see pleasure can live so well upon Adeline's fortune—a country residence would be so charming. Edouard finds in the *petites affiches*, that the house in which he spent his infancy is to be sold; it is at *Villeneuve St. George*. The bride is enchanted at the thought of inhabiting the house in which her husband's childhood had been past. Madame Germeuil's prudent scruples are over-ruled; the happy pair, with the *bonne Maman*, set of to inspect the mansion at *Villeneuve St. George*. The reader will conceive the sentiments which Edouard experiences at the sight of a place endeared by so many associations; he will conceive also the tender sympathies of the charming bride. The grace, the lightness, the delicate sensibility with which these impressions are conjured up and expressed, are exquisite of their kind. But in the haunts of his childhood Edouard is reminded of his brother, his playfellow,—the absent Jacques. That recollection always saddens him—he is half persuaded that this unlucky fugitive is no more—he almost wished it to be so. He dreaded to consider that his brother might be destitute, degraded, a pauper and a vagabond. He recoiled yet the more from that notion since he had been permitted to aspire to so advantageous a marriage. If his brother were living, and in disreputable circumstances, how would it injure and lower *himself* in the eyes of the respectable Madame Germeuil! But (and here is the subtle and truthful discrimination of the author) Edouard, though selfish, is not insensible; he is worldly, but not hard-hearted. He did not wish to repulse his brother should they meet. No! but he *fears* to meet him in poverty and distress. 'Such are men,' exclaims the author, '*ce diable d' amoure-propre* often stifles the best and the 'softest affections; some blush for a brother or sister; 'some even for a father and a mother. These persons 'think apparently that they are not sufficiently estimable 'in themselves to dispense with the genealogical tree!

Mean while, the little party continue to explore: they arrive at the end of the garden, which looks upon the fields, and is divided from them by a kind of grating. At the other side this grating, they suddenly perceive the face of a man, gazing earnestly into the garden His countenance at first sight, has something a little alarming—thick mustaches, a sunburnt countenance, black eyes, and a scar along one side of the face, combine to make no very prepossessing appearance. The ladies are startled, and the figure disappears. The unpleasant impression made by the apparition fades away; the purchase is resolved upon. A dinner at the village *Restaurant* (detailed with irresistible humour) succeeds. The party return to Paris. And Edouard having made the necessary arrangements, again seeks *Villeneuve Saint Georges*, to complete the purchase. He is in the garden, planning his alterations, when he sees the same figure at the grating. The ragged dress, the shaggy beard of the stranger announce poverty and misfortune. The intruder proves to be Jacques. The meeting of the brothers—Edouard's struggles between the natural shame of abandoning Jacques, and the artificial shame of owning him, are, told with the most consummate knowledge of human nature. Jacques is coarse, ragged, rough, but manly, proud, and stern. His hearty delight at regaining his brother, his sanguine certainty of finding a friend in the companion of his childhood—gradually change into bitter and indignant mortification at the coldness and embarrassment of the new owner of the well known house, who refuses him countenance, and offers him alms. The brothers part in anger; Edouard repents, he runs after Jacques—he calls him by name—but the long-lost brother has again disappeared—it is too late. Edouard consoles himself—'I offered him money,' 'thought he—'I don't see why he should be so angry at 'the offer—am I so very wrong not to like to present to 'my wife and my mother-in law a man who looks just 'out of prison? *Ma foi*, I have done quite right!' The happy brother returns to his bride, and the author returns to Jacques. The character (the last) is one of M. de Kock's most skilful and powerful creations. His blunt-

		Buy.	Sell.
		107	107¼
		109½ @	111½
		111½	111¾
		107¼	106¾
		100½	100
		1 | 10	
		1 | 11	1 | 11½
		210	209
		222	221
		10¾	10 2 5/8

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
	srs. McVicar Burn & Co.	15th Instant..	China	Singapoor
of Madura	Do. Dirom Carter and Co.	20th ditto	Colombo .	
y East....	Do..... Do.	End of August	Liverpool	
dmira.....	Do. McGregor Brownrig & Co.	With dispatch.	London ..	
Madras	Do. Edmond Bibby and Co.	Do..... ..	Ditto	
John Stamp...	Do.....ditto.	Do..... ..	Liverpool	
Rapid.....	Do. Owen and Co.	All August....	Ditto.	
Hoddersfield..	G. S. King Esq.	Do..... ..	Dijto.	
Colombia	Do. Gisborne Menzies and Co.	Do..... ..	London.	
Blake	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co,	10th Sept.	Liverpool.	
Tory	Do.....ditto.	1st October..	Ditto.. ..	
H. C's. Steamer Berenice	Supt. I. N..	18th August ..	Suez	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutenant H. W. Evans, 9th Rt. N. I. from Mhye Kaunta.

Lieutenant W. E. Evans, Marine Batalion from Poonah.

Captain D. C. F. Scott, 3rd Cavalry from New South Wales.

Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Bradley.

Captain Charles Johnstone, 3rd Battalion N. I. from England.

Captain E. B. Grant, 4th Light Dragoon's from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

Captain Mant, Marine Batalion to Poonah.

Captain Richard Warden, Artillery to Ahmednugger.

Captain J. Cooper, 7th Regt. N. I. to England.

Brevet Captain C. Blood, Horse Artillery, to Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant J. Pottinger, Artillery to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Tannah on the 8th Instant, the Lady of James Boyd Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

In the Fort, on Thursday evening, the 10th instant, Louisa Ann, Infant daughter of Mr T. Selby, Military Auditor General's Office, aged one year and ten months.

On the 18th Ultimo, at Poona, Huntley Leevis, youngest Son of Capt. Bulkley 10th Regt. N. I. Act. Deputy. Judge Advocate of the Northern Division, Army aged 19th months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th Barque Soobrow, Willoughby Smith, Master from Mauritius 24th July 1837.

Passengers—Mrs. Smith, Bhiccajee Ruttonjee Esq. H. Bhiccajee Esq., four Servants, five Natives, three Women, one Child, three returned convicts.

Do. 9th—Ship Palmira, William Loader, Master, from Mauritius, 23rd July.

Passengers.—M. F. Brownrigg Esq. Merchant, and two Native servants.

Do. 10th—Ship Sarah, J. T. Whiteside, Master from Sydney 6th June, and Timor 10th July 1837.

Passengers,—Doctor McTenian, Captain D. C. F. Scott, Peter McVetan.

Do. 10th—Schooner, Lady Grant, William Jeffrey, Master from China 26th May Anjer 12th July.

Do. 11th—Barque Ambassadore, J. T. Atwood, Master from Cape of Good Hope 4th July.

Do. do.—Ship Morley, Charles Evans, Master from London, left the Lizard 2nd May, left Madeira 16th May 1837.

Passengers,—Lady Sarah Campbell, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Wooler, Mrs. Webb, Miss. Hughes, G. A. C. Campbell, Civil Service, Revd. S. Pemberton, Captain Grant 4th Dragoons, Captain Johnson, 3rd N. I., Lieutenant Webb, Indian Navy, W. Montrever, Barrister W. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon, Captain Walker, Mr. Wooler, W. I. Irvin, Merchant, and two servant's

DEPARTURES.

August 8th Ship Fazel Currim, Hajee Moossa, Mahomed Hussain, Naquedah to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Futtay Rahimon Shaboo, bin, Tyab, Naquedah, to Malabar Coast, and Calcutta.

Passengers,—Ten Natives.

Do. Barque Betsey, G. S. Jones, Master to Calcutta.

Passenger,—Mr. C. Noyes.

Do. 11th—Ship Malabar, E. Southward, Master to Liverpool.

Passengers,—Captain McGowan, Captain Fidler, Owen Potter, J. A. Russell.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig Palinurus, and Sloop of war Elphinstone.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Columbia, Rapid, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Logan, Col Newall, Tweed, Minerva, Hero of Malown, Tory, Palmira, Sarah, Ambassador, and Morley.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery, Earl of Clare, Flora, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Sir Charles Malcolm. Eliza, Ernaad, Soobrow, and Lady Grant.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Pied montese.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have inseted the letter of ALPHA KAI OMEGA, *without his latin which had an odour of personality.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 12th AUGUST, 1837.

The arrivals since our last are the *Soobrow* and *Palmyra* from the Isle of France, the *Sarah* from Sydney and Timor, the *Lady Grant* from China, the *Ambassador* from the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Morley* from London.

A list of Passengers will appear under the usual head of Shipping. All our intelligence received by the *Morley* has been anticipated by former arrivals.

The *Lady Grant* has brought us some information from China, but no very bright prospects as to the state of the market there. Opium was selling from 550 to 560, for Cotton no offers could be obtained. All hopes of Opium being admitted at a duty seem to have long since vanished, and smuggling as heretofore must be the means of communication with the Celestial Empire. A considerable number of opium boats have been burnt by their owners, not we suppose from their dutiful obedience to the imperial decrees, but to escape the bastinadoes of the Mandarins. In some instances offers were made to purchase these boats, but the Chinamen with a strange self respect preferred abandoning them to the flames.

If Bombay is to become by the medium of Steam, as we can hardly doubt, the point of arrival in and departure from the Indies, nothing could be more desirable, to evince the benefits which a rapid intercourse with Europe had conferred on this distant part of the world, than that junction roads, worthy of the British name should connect the three Presidencies. It is therefore with much satisfaction that we see the Madras *Conservative* contending for a proper line of road to Bangalore, and suggesting its extension to Bombay. We should certainly be more sure of the early establishment of these connecting roads, if we observed our friends on the other side abandoning the idea to which they seem to cling, that steam communication can be benefically extended to them. We should augur well if the comprehensive plan were abandoned, andif, in lieu of it, we saw our Calcutta and Madras contemporaries struggling for the most expeditious communication with Bombay. Whatever sums may ultimately be disbursed in furthering the comprehensive scheme, we are thoroughly satisfied that they will all eventually be thrown away, and that both Presidencies will in the end discover that to ensure the speediest intercourse with Europe, they must first commence by effecting this with Bombay. We say this not lightly, nor from any wish that the other Presidencies should not endeavour to effect, independently of Bombay, the best communication with the Mediterianean which their localities admit of, but from a conviction that, in permitting the illusion of a comprehensive schem to take hold of them, they are all the while retarding the main desideratum, a settled Steam communication with some part of India. There are physical obstacles to the accomplishment of the comprehensive scheme, which would always render it uncertain and unsatisfactory, when onthe contrary by regarding Bombay as the settled point, from and to which vessels are to run, we entertain a perfect conviction that both Calcutta and Madras would have much earlier intelligence from Europe than in any other way, whatever funds may be lavished in the vain hope and speculation of diverting from Bombay the stream of intercourse.

Our columns of to day contain the Act passed on the 24th of last month by the Governor General in Counci for carrying into effect the new Post Office regulations We are sure that this new Act will have a salutary operation, not only from a consideration of the spirit of liberality which pervades it, but also from the circumstance of its being a general measure, applicable *uno ictu* to the whole Indian community. The 20th section is a very commendable one, imposing on the Commanders of vessels, leaving any place in these Territories, the obligation of receiving on board every letter and packet which may be sent for transmission. Very frequent complaints have been made of the reluctance and refusal of Masters of vessels to receive any post office packages, and we have known instances in which great incoveniences have ensued, in consequence of the capricious conduct in this respect of some of them. We never could discover any good or fairly plausible reason, why the master of a public conveyance of this nature should not have been coerced to the performance of this duty to the public, in return for all the protection which the government throws around Mercantile shipping, and which those interested, so rigorously and tenaciously exact at its hands. There is only one point of the regulations, with which as far as we have yet considered them, we feel inclined to cavil. Newspapers Pamphlets &c. printed in India of the weight of 3½ tolas are to be conveyed not exceeding 20 miles at an expence of 1 anna, and any distance within 400 miles for 2 annas. Now situated as Bombay is, the liberty of transport of letters for the small sum of 1 anna to so limited a distance as 20 miles will be productive of but little advantage, there being so few residents within that space from the Fort. At Calcutta and in its densely crowded vicinage such an arrangement may be of infinite importance; but the restriction to 20 on this side the Peninsula, in snch different local circumstances, and with the next assigned limit at 400, the advantage to be derived from the smaller payment of the Tariff will indeed be very inconsiderable. Had the first limit been 100 miles it would certainly have been a boon ; but as it stands we think that the localities of this Presidency have not been sufficiently consulted. On the whole however we hail this enactment as evincing a liberal spirit in the Government.

We do not know how the proprietors of the intended Bombay Bank will admire the suggestion contained in the Calcutta Courier of the 29th ultimo, that a paper currency should be established in Bombay by a Branch of the Bengal Bank. The Courier, with a great deal of *naiveté* and of course as much good faith, tells the proprietors of our embryo Establishment that "this might "be arranged without monopolizing the benefits of "the Bombay business for the present proprietors of "Bengal Bank Stock." The mode, in which it is proposed to atvoid this *unpleasant* result to the proprietors of the projected Bank, is to have the preference of subscription for tbe new shares to be created we presume in the Bengal Bank reserved for the residents in this presidency. Suppose the Bengal Bank should at once take it into its head to establish a Branch here, upon the presumption that the scheme of the Courier would be readily embraced by our Bombay Amateurs, and that the latter should not afterwards stomach this encroachment of the Bengal Company. We apprehend that our Bengal philanthropists having once the foot in the stirrup would have no scruple in getting up to the saddle. The Courier must attribute to the Bombay proprietors no small portion of guillibility.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD—JULY 29.

The Supreme Court was occupied on Wednesday last with trial of an action brought by J. P. Cropley, Esq. the Editor and Proprietor of the *Courier* against the Printer and Publisher of the *Madras Circulator* for Libel —Damages were laid at Rupees 1000. Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages Three Hundred Rupees.

We were in hope by what appeared in the *United Service Gazette* of Wednesday last, that our report of the Cholera at Hyderabad might have been somewhat exaggerated ; but we regret to say that we have since received another letter from Secunderabad, dated the 20th Instant, giving the alarming intelligence that on the 18th upwards of 500 persons, generally of the poorer classes died of Cholera—that the mortality was equally great on the 19th and nearly so on the following day.

We understand that the Nizam was terror struck lest, the dreadful malady should not respect his Royal Person, and had immured himself in his Zanana, and would not stir out, or attend to any thing.

No signs of rain had made their appearance and the consequence was that grain of all kinds was increasing in price.

We copy the following from this Morning's *Spectator* dated Secunderabad, July 22.

"We are still without rain—the weather dreadfully oppressive—Bowries and Potwells all dry—Sickness very prevalent and prices looking up. Cholera contimues hovering around us with varying effects, one day 18 to 20 deaths will occur in the 24 hours—the next probably 3 or 4, and again the larger number. In the City the mortality has been very great, and so continues, nor is it confined to man. A fatal distemper has made its appearance among the Elephants, and 27 are said to have died within a short period out of about 200!"

The Weather has been quite as hot during the last two or three days as any that we have experienced this season —on Thursday and yesterday the land wind blew without intermission, and last evening at sun-set the Thermometer out of doors stood at 92°

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 27.

From the recent accounts from the seat of war in the country of the Affghans, it would appear that hostilities between the belligerent powers are likely to be protracted to an indefinite period. The battle of Jumrood, in its results, seems to have exasperated the parties in no ordinary degree. It is stated that seven thousand of the combatants fell in the encounter at Jemrood. Runjeet Sing, although he claims the victory, lost a great number of his best Sirdars ; in open Court he has taxed a number of his officers with cowardice and running away,—he has issued instructions that his forces shall not advance but remain for the present on the defensive,—and he has engaged two brothers of Dost Mohomed Khan, by a bribe of three lakhs of rupees, to assist him : so in the contest neither money nor force will be omitted. From what we can understand his forces have not advanced beyond the Khybur Pass : by the hills in which this is situated, his operations for the present are confined ; nor does he, it is said, contemplate till after the rains an extension of them ; but this statement may be doubted, since the influence of the rains do not extend beyond the Indus, therefore practically they will form no obstacle. Many of his detached parties appear to have been attacked and to have suffered : the tribes around Peshawar, have risen in the defence of their country ; some of the Seiks have even been assassinated within the city, and everything shews the prevalence of confusion, disturbance, and demoralization. We know little that is authentic regarding the conduct and position of the Affghans,—our information is wholly derived through the medium of the *Punjaub Akbars*. Dost Mohomed would appear to have a force of 12,000 men concealed at or in the vicinity of Jellalabad, about four marches to the west of the field of battle. Disunion seems to be paralizing the efforts and motions of the Affghans ; treachery was strongly suspected among those who should have been firmly united in the common defence of their country ; and Dost Mohomed Khan, from this cause, had thought it adviseable, in company with Hajee Khan Kokar, to leave one of his advanced posts The influence that the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, lately on a visit to the Court of Lahore, has given to the cause and pretensions of Runjeet Sing, is doubtless most prejudicial to the interests of his adversary.

It surely could not be the wish or the policy of our Government, who may shortly be called upon to strengthen their own position and enter into offensive and defensive treaties with the Affghans to repel Russia, to give rise to detrimental inferences and surmises among a people who are willing to regard us with no little degree of satisfaction and respect? As to the strength of the two warring parties, the Seiks possess greater advantages on their side than the Affghans. The former, as is well known, have an army disciplined by French officers, have well served artillery, and are not deficient either in cavalry or money, the sinews of war: they have, moreover, union and purpose and generally are attached to Runjeet Sing. The Affghans, on the contrary, possess no disciplined troops ; they want artillery, they have need of money, and have no credit, they want union, jealousies subsist among the chiefs, to impede any idea of combination. They possess the mountain passes, which would, if properly defended, form strong, if not impossible barriers. They pride themselves on their physical strength and courage as compared with the Seiks. Individually they are as brave as lions, but they know not how to unite and act in a body.

Such is a sketch of the strength and position of each party ; what will be the result of the war, it is impossible to foresee; the death of the leader of either party, would alter the circumstances very materially. Will Dost Mohomed obtain the aid of Russian officers to discipline his troops or ask our assistance? Is the influence of Russia with the Sirdar still as great as formerly? These are questions we cannot answer, although we feel the necessity of having determinate answers. We suppose from the mission now on the banks of the Attock, as noticed in a late *Delhi Gazette*, that there must be some political mearure in contemplation, although scientific objects are represnted to be the real motives for the journey of the party, *nous verrons.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JULY. 29.

We hear that the Court have extended the principle of Commercial Service Compensations to their Commercial Servants in India, and that consequently, on the suppression of offices of this class in India, it will be in the power of the local Governments to pension the present incumbents.

The Bombay papers mention the receipt of letters from Mr. Ashburner, who went home in the *Hugh Lindsay* last January with the draft Charter of the Bombay Bank, giving hopes that the project would be favorably entertained at the India House. There is however no doubt of the correctness of the first information given out in the *Bombay Courier*, that a despatch from the Court had arrived, expressed in very decided terms against the project, for we understand that a copy of the despatch has reached Calcutta. It seems that the Court have yet under consideration the question of the propriety of encouraging the circulation of Bank Notes in India through the means of a powerful Bank having its head quarters in London ; until that point shall be settled, it was not to be expected they would at once decide upon sanctioning the creation of a new issue at Bombay unconnected with either of the Banks (of Bengal and Madras) with which they are concerned. The time, moreover, was most inauspicious for such a proposition ; we can imagine that a scheme which would have been favorably viewed a year ago, might appal the timid conclave in a period of commercial embarrassment and consternation.

We observe that a meeting of the Subscibers is called to consider of what is to be done now. When the Charter was sent home, it was intimated that a Joint-stock Bank would be opened in the mean time to prevent the intrusion of a branch from the Bank of Bengal ; but the intention does not appear to have been followed up. From the present complexion of things, it would seem that the only chance of getting a paper currency at Bombay receivable at the public offices, will be by a Branch of the Bank of Bengal. This might be arranged without monopolizing the benefits of the Bombay business for the present proprietors of Bengal Bank Stock. Additional capital would be required, though perhaps not to the same extent as to set up an independent Bank, and the preference of subscription might be given to residents at Bombay, and a list opened there for the purpose for a certain period.

ZILLAH 24 PERGUNNAHS—FOUZDARRY.

Allipore, Saturday, the 22d July, 1837.

MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.

The husband of a woman named Roopnee, and his mother Shora Bewa, were sent up by the Sulkeea darogah under the following circumstances Roopnee suddenly disappeared from the village in which he resided, and her absence remained a mystery until a certain time, at which the darogah received intimation of her having been murdered by her husband and mother-in-law, and her body was buried in the husband's house. The darogah, accompanied by some peons [illegible] and on searching the man's house found [illegible] husband during search continued seated in [illegible] on the darogah requesting his assistance refused it, saying he was ill. He was made to stand and the earth under him showed a suspicious appearance. The place was immediately dug up, and at some depth the body of Roopnee was found, though decomposed, but with some marks of violence. The search was resumed and the pearls of Roopnee were found concealed in Shora Rey's box. The husband and mother denied the charge in toto but suspicion was strong against them, and they were accordingly committed to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions.—*Calcutta Courier July* 26.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—JULY 26.

A kind friend has forwarded to us the following letter containing an interesting account of the recent action between the Affghans and Sikhs ;—it is from the pen of Abdool Summund Khan, Commander-in-Chief of all Dost Mahomed's forces, The Colonel, Rattray, alluded to in it, lately commanded a Regiment in Runjeet's Service.

Instead of troubling you with the news of myself, I take the liberty to give you the news of our last *campaign* against the forces of Maharajah Runjeet Sing at Peshawur, on or about the 20th of Suffer month, (the present month,)

"STATEMENT."

It having been reported to the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, that Sirdar Hurree Sing was erecting a Fort at Jumrood, at the mouth of *Khibur* Gulla, which is the passway to Cabool, and that the Sirdar was with all the forces of Peshawur near the Fort, the Ameer ordered his sons, Sirdars Mahomed Ukber Khan, Mahomed Ufzul Khan, Mahomed Goolam Hydur Kkan, Mahomed Azeem Khan, and Mahomed Uccrum Khan, and with different Nephews, to march immediately with all the forces, both Horse and Foot, as also 50 pieces of Artillery to Peshawur to crush the enemy : the forces of the Ameer, consisting of as stated underneath, reached the place of action on the 1st of Suffer. The Sirdars of Runjeet headed by Hurree Sing, marched against us with 6 Infantry Regiments, 12 pieces of Artillery, and 10,000 Cavalry attacked our advanced or 1st Division, and slaughtered many a hundred, and took 7 pieces of Artillery from us, when our Right Division was obliged to fly. On seeing this my 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Rattray who was placed in the centre Division, advanced upon the Sikh's Infantry with such quickness, and much to the credit of the young Colonel, who commanded them under me, that the whole of the Infantry of the Sikhs broke their line and flew : on seeing this, myself with the Cavalry advanced upon them and wounded Sirdar Hurree Sing, and many other Sirdars killed on the spot ; Hurree Sing lived 2 days and died, when Colonel W. H. R. advanced upon the Sikh Artillery and took 5 pieces of 6 pounders, with horses.

Statement of killed and wounded agreeably to report.

FORCES OF RUNJEET SING.

8,000 killed, Infantry and Cavalry—2,000 wounded.

OF AMEERS.

1,500 Infantry and Cavalry killed—50 wounded.

2nd Action.

The remaining Sirdars of Hurree Sing made an entrenchment round a small hill, when my 2nd Commander Colonel W. H. Rattray, of my Battalions, with 4 guns attacked the Hill for days, fired [illegible] them day and night but the Sikhs being weak would not move out of their entrenchment to fight, when I was obliged to fling all 100 dead bodies of men, cows and all in two Tanks near their Camp, out of which they drank daily water, still they would not move out. By report 2,000 men, 2,000 Horses, Mules and Camels died in the entrenchment : this 2nd action was done by myself and Regiment alone without Cavalry. On the Ameer learning of our success, and that 18,000 forces of Sikhs were coming, orders came not to fight any more but to come out of Peshawur and halt at *Jellalabad*, at which place I am at now. Camaraun, King of Heerat, advanced on Cundahar about a month ago ; on hearing the news of Peshawur, the King, with the forces of Heerat, ran away from the field of action, and left to the Khandaree Sirdar's Brother of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, many articles of value. Thus I give you the news as far as I can ; the King of Persia is advancing with his forces against Heerat, of which news I shall inform you hereafter.

Statement of Forces of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan.

8,000 Horse and Foot, and 2,000 guns, the remaining of our forces at Cabul, are 5,000 Horse, 2 Regiments, 1,000 Jezalchies, 2 guns.

Lieutenant Fast, late of the Hon'ble Company's Service, arrived at Cabul, told me that he was a friend of your's, and had a letter from you, but lost it on the road, on which account, I treated him kindly, and rendered him every assistance. He still is unemployed here, but will succeed in a few days.

Pray be so good as to put this in the papers, and send me the copy of them by the first opportunity, as also if possible send me a Cavalry Coat with Epaulettes and a Cap for Colonel Rattray. When any articles you may require from this I shall transmit you, as also the news of this place I shall transmit to you continually—Colonel R. is much the size of your son, so don't send a large coat—pray do this for me and oblige. I beg now to conclude with wishing self and family every health and happiness. Believe me your's very faithfully

UBDOOL SAMMUND KHAN,

Camp Jellalabad, 24th Suffer month 1353, *or* 1837.

P. S.—You can put in the papers that Colonel Rattray lately commanded a Regiment in Runjeet's Service, and came here, and is the 2nd in Command of my Regiment you will be pleased to seal the enclosed letter and sent it off to Cawnpore by Dawk.

HUSHTNUGR.—It is well known that Sultan Mahomed Khan being afraid of all the Zumeendars going over to Dost Mahomed, has written to Rajah Dhyan Sing, mentioning that several of them had secretly joined the son of Dost Mahomed, but that if the assistance of a small force, and a few guns was afforded to him, he would punish them, a force was immediately sent. Four hundred thieves attempted to rob the Suwars and managed to [illegible] their tents, luckily, they, the Suwars, on ascertaining the nature of the attack, and character of the assailants, displayed eminent judgement and valour, and succeeded in capturing two hundred of the depredators, in addition to the numerous dead,—the prisoners were sent towards Peshawur on the following morning—on their arriving at Jumrood Rajah Dhyan Sing amused himself by tying several of them in different attitudes to trees, all the rest were hanged at Jumrood, except the few who were known to possess wealth, they were reserved to be ransomed ; It is said, that these severe measures towards the thieves have put the Zumeendars in a state of funk, and, consequently, they have abandoned their intention of joining Dost Mahomed, and having taken to paying the revenue.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO OBSERVER.—JULY 19.

COUNCIL OF BOURBON.—From the *Cernean* we learn

the Council of Bourbon have formally refused to give information as to the best mode of emancipating the es of the Island, which had been asked them by the ch minister through their Governor: they also pro- ted against any act tending to the measure. Such nduct on the part of the Colonists of Bourbon, it is easy foresee, will hasten the very act to which they are so ently opposed, by arming the philanthropists of France fresh weapons to press it on the country; for there is le doubt but that the example set by England must ooner or later be followed by every other civilized nation the world, which holds man in bondage to his brother. The Colonist of Bourbon will also be the greatest sufferer by refusing to give information, possessed most accurately by themselves, which would guide the French in granting emancipation to their slaves, best suited to the localities of the Island.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.—June 17

In our first page will be found an announcement of an appointment conferred by his government upon Mr. Balestier as American Consul at Singapore, appro ed and admitted by the Court of Directors. We cordially congratulate Mr. Balestier upon his nomination to this honorable office. We feel assured from the character which that gentleman has established for himself and the consequent general esteem in which he is held at this settlement in conjuction with the public approbation of his own government, are undoubted testimonials of his qualification to watch over the commercial interests of his country. Mr. Balestier, it may be remembered, was originally appointed Consul at Rhio and its adjacencies; but perceiving, perhaps, the superior advantages he would possess of being more serviceable to his countrymen at this prosperous settlement than at Rhio, he came hither we believe in 1834. and by favor of the local government acted here in his official capacity of Consul without any direct recognition of his commission. That the interests of his country, and countrymen who visited this port for the purposes of trade, were assiduously attended to upon every occasion, have been sufficiently obvious to all who had opportunities of judging. And now, since the opening of this port to the trade of the Americans, and the increasing resort of their shipping here, the recognition of a Consular appointment by the British government was but what the circumstances of the times necessarily called for That the removal of the former restriction to American vessels visiting this port, (and which our Indian government left so long in doubt) was a politic measure, we think is proved by the resort of double the number of American vessels that have visited this port between the 15th. June 1836-37 to that in the same period in 1835-36 In the latter space the amount was 3,845 tons of shipping, in the former it had increased to 7,91[illegible] tons. If this has been accomplished within one year, what may we not anticipate under the zealous and prudent management of an intelligent Consul in succeeding years? The U. S. ship of war *Vincennes* is not included in the above estimate of tonnage.

CHINA.

CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.—May 13.

RATE OF EXCHAGES AND PRICE OF BULLION.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 5
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... .....none .....
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I Cy's Agents. none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight....220 C. R.

Gold, 98 *a* 100 touch [illegible]ge Ingots 97 *a* 99 touch 5½ ℔ Cent pr
[illegible]ycee at Lintin &c. la[illegible] small 96 *a* 98 „ 5 .....
„ .... Ferdinand, ... 1 ℔ Cent „
Spanish Dollars Pillar[illegible]olus IV..... ..... 12 „ „ „
„ „ Old Catholic.. .... 4 „ „ „
South American Repu[illegible]

[illegible]verpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub; feet. £5 @ £5 5,
Freight to London, Li[illegible]merican and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to foreign Europe, A[illegible]

ES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

DELIVERI[illegible]837, AND OF THE YEAR ENDING 1st APRIL 1837.

FROM 1st TO 30th APRIL				FROM 1st APRIL 1836, TO 30th MARCH 1837		
	IN APRIL.					
	Chests.	*Price. P*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st May.*
		830				540
Patna....old	80	740	6[illegible]	5,280½	3957,939	2,108
„ ....new	153	730				160
Benares...old	132	68[illegible]		2795	1989,260	165
„ ....new	111					601½
Malwa....old	331 }			13,430½	8506,984	4,679½
„ ....new	1441 }					
	2,251			2,1506	14,454,193	8,307

COM[illegible]MARKS.

Cotton Manufa[illegible]here has been a good de-
[illegible]d for Longcloth[illegible]te and unbleached, and at
[illegible]ces.
[illegible]ard of some sales, but at
[illegible]ons.
[illegible]been more enquired after,
[illegible]rice. Spanish stripes con-
[illegible]ithout demand.
[illegible] the stock on
[illegible] prices shew
[illegible]a further de-
[illegible]skness in ei-
[illegible]w days, and
[illegible]the *Thames*
[illegible] market still
[illegible]e in the state of
[illegible]pect of the interruption
[illegible]he smuggling boats have
[illegible]er deliveries to a limited
[illegible]rtside.
[illegible], Patna, *old* 22, *new* 53;
[illegible]a 19½; To 319½ Chests.
[illegible]s,
[illegible]dy made goods are in ma-
[illegible]quotations, but prices will
[illegible]Crop.
[illegible]has been cleared of all the
[illegible]emains is very inferior. The
[illegible] to be short, and the quali-
[illegible]olor.

PE.

[illegible]MERCIAL ADNERTI-[illegible]May, 24.

[illegible]rs in the "*Times.*"—
[illegible]n to Algoa Bay, was fired
[illegible] December by a piratical
[illegible]longside, but perceiving the
[illegible] and ready to resist them,
[illegible]spoken with on the 16th of
[illegible]ong 25 W., by the Orleans,
[illegible]mercial Advertiser May 24.
[illegible]RICA.
[illegible] appears by the Paris papers
[illegible] 30th ult., at a quarter past
[illegible]Casba blew up shortly after the storekeeper Bergeret had entered it to fetch ammunition. The explosion has thrown down the greater part of the stone buildings, and all those constructed with planks, in which were lodged the 3d battalion of the 17th light infantry, and a detachment of the first battalion of the African light infantry. Officers, soldiers. and citizens, with Marshall Trezel at their head, immediately went up to the Casba, and zealousy exerted themselves in aiding the victims of the event. A provisionary hospital was prepared in the fort of the Casba, and the surgeons took no repose until all the wounded were dressed, after which they were carried to the military hospital at Bona. From all the information the authorities have been able to collect, this misfortune must have originated in some inexplicable accident which happened to the storekeeper Bergeret, and the cannonier Sigre, who entered the magazine in the morning with the usual lantern; in a quarter of an hour afterwards, the explosion took place, not the least vestige of their bodies or clothes has yet heen found. To prevent exaggerated reports spreading among the Arabs as to the extent of our loss in men and stores, General Trezel immediately dispatched a detachment of infantry for the camp at Drehan, and ordered the morning and evening guns to be fired as usual. We have now to fulfil the painful duty of stating the loss we have suffered by this sad misfortune. Three officers killed: M. Bernard, captain-commandant of the Casba, who with his wife perished in his apartments; M. Perrand, lieutenant of the 4th company of the coast guard; and M. Rosolin, sub-lieutenant of the 3d company of voltiguers of the 17th light infantry.—Total 105 killed, 188 wounded. General Trezel has encamped the troops around the fort, who are employed in removing the ruins within and without the fort. They have begun to repair the branches and rebuild the parapets; the commandant of engineers thinks the whole will be finished in ten days.

EUROPE.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE'S LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU'S LETTERS.

'Why Lord Mary Wortley left her own country, and spent the last two-and-twenty years of her life in a foreign land, is a question which has been repeatedly asked, and never can be answered with certainty, for want of any positive evidence or assurance on the subject. It is very possible, however, that the solution of this supposed mystery, like that of some riddles which put the ingenuity of guessers to the farthest stretch, would prove so simple as to leave curiosity blank and baffled. Lady Mary writing from Venice (as it appears, in the first year of her absence,) tells Lady Pomfret that she had long been pursuading Mr. Wortley to go abroad, and at last, tried of delay, had set out alone, he promising to follow her; which as yet, parliamentary attendance and other business had prevented his doing; but, till she knew whether to expect him or not, she could not proceed to meet her (Lady Pomfret) at Rome. If this was the real truth, and there seems no reason to doubt it, we may easily conceive farther delays to have taken place, and their re-union to have been so deferred from time to time, that, insensibly, living asunder became like the natural order of things, in which both acquiesced without any great reluctance. But if, on the contrary, it was only the colour they chose to give the affair; if the husband and wife—she in her fiftieth year, he several years older—had determined upon a separation, nothing can be more likely than that they settled it quietly and deliberately between themselves, neither proclaiming it to the world; nor consulting any third person; since their daughter was married, their son disjoined and alienated from them and there existed nobody who had [illegible] to call them to an account or inquire into what was solely their own business. *It admits of little doubt that their dispositions were unsuitable*, and Mr. Wortley had sensibly felt it even while a lover. When at length convinced that in their case the approach of age would not have the harmonizing effect which it has sometimes been known to produce upon minds originally but ill-assorted, he was the very man to think within himself, "If we cannot add to each other's happiness, why should we do the reverse? Let us be the friends at a distance which we could not hope to remain by continuing uneasily yoked together." And that Lady Mary's wishes had always pointed to a foreign residence is clearly to be inferred from a letter she wrote to him before their marriage, when it was in debate where they should live while confined to a very narrow income. How infinitely better would it be, she urges, to fix their abode in Italy, midst every source of enjoyment, every object that could interest the mind and amuse the fancy, than to vegetate—she does not use the word, but one may detect the thought—in an obscure conntry retirement at home!

'These arguments, it is allowed, rest upon surmise and conjecture; but there is proof that Lady Mary's departure from England was not by any means hasty or sudden; for in a letter to Lady Pomfret, dated the 2nd of May, 1739, she announces her design of going abroad that summer; and she did not begin her journey till the end of July, three months afterwards. Other letters are extant affording equal proof that Mr. Wortley and she parted upon the most friendly terms, and indeed as no couple could have done who had had any recent quarrel or cause of quarrel. She wrote to him from Dartford, her first stage; again a few lines from Dover, and again the moment she arrived at Calais. Could this have passed, or would the petty details about servants, carriages, prices, &c. have been entered into between persons in a state of mutual displeasure? Not to mention that his preserving, docketing, and indorsing with his own hand even these slight notes as well as all her subsequent letters, shows that he received nothing which came from her with in difference.'

'Some of Lady Mary Wortley's early letters, expressing vividly all a mother's fondness for her infant son, gave sufficient occasion to moralize over the fate of those parents who are doomed to see the object of such intense affection, the creature whose birth made them so happy, become, when grown up, the curse, the torment, and the disgrace of their lives. Young Wortley hardly waited so long to signalize his propensity to vice and folly; betraying from the beginning that surest symptom of inveterate moral (or mental) disease—an habitual disregard of truth, accompanied by a fertile ready invention, never at fault. Where these prevail, it is building upon a quicksand to attempt working a reformation. He was a mere child when he ran away from school; and this first exploit was followed at short intervals by others still more extraordinary, until he finally sealed his ruin by marrying while under age a woman of very low degree, considerably older than himself; one for whom he could scarcely have felt more than a momentary liking, since he forsook her in a few weeks, and never sought to see her again, though her life lasted nearly as long as his own. To be capable at a mature age of such an act as drawing a youth into a disproportionate marriage, did not denote much principle or feeling; yet, as her conduct was not licentious, she never put it in his power to obtain a divorce. In future, more than one lady took the title of his wife, with or without the pretext of a ceremony which, it is to be feared, he would not have scrupled to go through any number of times, if requisite for the accomplishment of his wishes. But the last person so circumstanced, and the loudest in asserting her claims, met him upon equal ground, having herself a husband living, from whom she had eloped; therefore she at least could not complain of deception.

'Notwithstanding all the mistakes, inaccuracies, and exaggerations attending public rumour, this singular man's various adventures, at home and abroad, were perhaps better known to the world at large than to the near relations who must have heard of them with pain, and shunned instead of seeking particular information upon so distressing a subject: consequently little light respecting it could glimmer downwards to more distant generations. He was said to have had a handsome person, plausible manners, and a liveliness of parts which report magnified into great talents; but whether he did really possess these may be doubted. They are often gratuitously presumed to exist in conjunction with profligacy, whenever that takes any wild extraordinary form because the notion of such an affinity has in it something wonderfully agreeable to two very numerous classes of men, the direct opposites of each other. The disorderly and vicious are parties concerned; they rejoice to claim kindred with superiority of mind; and would fain have it a point established, that clever people can never by any possibility remain tethered within the pale of discretion and virtue. While, on the other hand, nothing delights sober, self-satisfied mediocrity and dulness like a fair opportunity of stigmatizing genius as incompatible with common sense, and the faithful ally, if not the parent, of every baneful extravagance.

'Thus much is certain; Mr. Wortley and Lady Mary (neither of them, an incompetent judge) were far from thinking highly of their son's abilities and understanding. His irregular conduct was imputed by them rather to weakness of character than to "the flash and outbreak of a fiery spirit" conscious of its own powers; and from first to last they held him utterly incapable of pursuing any object or course whatever, praiseworthy or blameable, with that firmness and consistency of purpose which perhaps belongs as necessarily to the great wicked man as to the eminently good one. They would have passed upon him the sentence of the patriarch on his first-born: "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."'

After this preparation we shall now extract one of the letters which gives an account of an interview which Lady Mary had, by Mr. Wortley's desire, with their son, in the hope of persuading him to a more rational line of conduct.

'Avignon, June 10, N. S. 1742.

'I am just returned from passing two days with our son, of whom I will give you the exact account I am capable of He is so much altered in person, I should scarcely have known him. He has entirely lost his beauty, and looks at least seven years older than he did; and the wildness that he always had in his eyes is so much increased it is downright shocking, and I am afraid will end fatally. He is grown fat, but he is still genteel, and has an air of politeness that is agreeable. He speaks French like a Frenchman, and has got all the fashionable expressions of that language, and a volubility of words which he always had, and which I do not wonder should pass for wit, with inconsiderate people. His behaviour is perfectly civil, and I found him very submissive; but in the main, no way really improved in his understanding, which is exceedingly weak; and I am convinced he will always be led by the person he converses with either right or wrong, not being capable of forming any fixed judgment of his own. As to his enthusiasm, if he had it, I suppose he has already lost it; since I could perceive no turn of it in all his conversation. But with his head I believe it is possible to make him a monk one day and a Turk three days after. He has flattering insinuating manners, which naturally prejudices strangers in his favour. He began to talk to me in the usual silly cant I have so often heard from him, which I shortened by telling him I desired not to be troubled with it; that professions were of no use where actions were expected; and that the only thing could give me hopes of a good conduct was regularity and truth. He very readily agreed to all I said (as indeed he has always done when he has not been hot-headed). I endeavoured to convince him how favourably he has been dealt with, his allowance being much more than, had I been his father, I would have given in the same case. The Prince of Hesse, who is now married to the Princess of England, lived some years at Geneva on 500*l.* per annum. Lord Harvey sent his son at sixteen thither, and to travel afterwards, on no larger pension than 200*l.*; and, though without a governor, he had reason enough, not only to live within the compass of it, but carried home little presents to his father and mother, which he shewed me at Turin. In short, I know there is no place so expensive, but a prudent single man may live in it on one 300*l.* per annum, and an extravagant one may run out ten thousand in the cheapest. Had you (said I to him) thought rightly, or would have regarded the advice I gave you in all my letters, while in the little town of Islestein, you would have laid up 150*l.* per annum; you would now have had 750*l.* in your pocket, which would have almost paid your debts, and such a management would have gained you the esteem of the reasonable part of the world. I perceived this reflection, which he had never made himself, had a very great weight with him. He asked me whether you had settled your estate. I made answer that I did not doubt (like all other wise men) you always had a will by you; but that you had certainly not put any thing out of your power to change On that he began to insinuate, that if I could prevail on you to settle the estate on him, I might expect any thing from his gratitude. I made him a very clear and positive answer in these words: "I hope your father will outlive me, and if I should be so unfortunate to have it otherwise I do not believe he will leave me in your power. But was I sure of the contrary, no interest, nor no necessity, shall ever make me act against my honour and conscience; and I plainly tell you, that I will never persuade your father to do any thing for you 'till I think you deserve it." He answersd by great promises of good behaviour, and economy.

'The rest of his conversation was extremely gay. The various things he has seen has given him a superficial universal knowledge. He really knows most of the modern languages, and if I could believe him, can read Arabic, and has read the Bible in Hebrew. He said it was impossible for him to avoid going back to Paris; but he promised me to lie but one night there, and to go to a town six posts from thence on the Elanders road, where he would wait your orders, and go by the name of Mons. du Durand, a Dutch officer; under which name I saw him. These are the most material passages, and my eyes are so much tired I can write no more at this time. I gave him 240 livres [less than 12*l.*] for his journey.'

The editors seem anxious to acquit the parents of all blame in their treatment of this wayward temper, and in essentials, no doubt, young Wortley had no excuse,—but we cannot think that the very small allowance which was made him (though justified by the examples quoted by Lady Mary), and the narrow system of economy which she recommended to him, were at all judicious—particularly considering the enormous wealth which the father was accumulating. 'Have you heard,' writes Mr. Walpole to George Montagu, 'what immense wealth old Worthy has left—*one million three hundred and fifty thousand* pounds. It is all to centre on Lady Bute and her family.'—(9th Feb. 1761.) We do not say that more liberality would have corrected this perverse being but it was an expendient which ought, we think, to have been tried by a father who could accumulate out of his income anything like 1,350,000*l.*!

To complete the story of this extraordinary man we shall extract Lord Warncliffe's own account of the conclusion of his career.

'It was not until a conviction of his being irreclaimable was forced upon Mr. Wortley that he adopted the severe measure of depriving him, by his will, of the succession to the family estate. But even this step was not taken without a sufficient provision being made for him; and in the event of his having an heir legitimately born, the estate was to return to that heir, to the exclusion of his sister Lady Bute's children. This provision in Mr. Wortley's will he endeavoured to take advantage of, in a manner which is highly characteristic. Mr. Edward Wortley early in life was married in a way then not uncommon, namely, a Fleet marriage. With that wife he did not live long, and he had no issue. After his father's death he lived several years in Egypt, and there is supposed to have professed the religion of Mahomet, and indulged in the plurality of wives permitted by that faith.

'In 1776, Mr. E. Wortley, then living at Venice, his wife being dead, through the agency (as is supposed) of his friend Romney the painter, caused an advertisement to be inserted in the "Public Advertiser" of April 16th in that year, in the following words:

'"*A gentleman, who has filled two successive seats in parliament, is nearly sixty years of age, lives in great splendour and hospitality, and from whom a considerable estate must pass if he dies without issue, hath no objection to marry a widow or single lady, provided the party be of genteel birth, polite manners, and is five or six months gone in her pregnancy Letters directed to —— Brecknock, Esq. at Will's Coffee-house, will be honoured with due attention, secrecy, and every mark of respect.*"

'It has always been believed in the family that this advertisement was successfull, and that a woman having the qualifications required by it was actually sent to Paris to meet Mr. E. Wortley, who got as far as Lyons, on his way thither. There, however, while eating a becafigua for supper, a bone stuck in his throat, and occasioned his death; thus putting an end to this honest scheme.'—*Quarterly Review, for Feb.*

PAUL DE KOCK.

The Story of *Frère Jacques* opens with one of those gay and animated pictures of actual life, in the delineation of which the author is unsurpassed. It is a wedding-feast given at the *Cadran bleu*—a *restaurant* especially celebrated amongst the middle classes of Paris. Adeline, the bride, is a charming creation—gentle, prudent, lovely, and tenderly attached to Edouard Murville, the bridegroom. It is a love-match, yet a discreet one—the lady has a sufficient dowry, the gentleman a place *dans une administration*. Edouard has an only brother, Jacques; the first was the favoured, the second the neglected, child. Their characters in boyhood were dissimilar. Edouard quiet, orderly, cautious, but of feeble disposition; Jacques noisy, idle, ardent, but spirited and manly. Disgusted with a home in which his natural affections are repelled and crushed, Jacques absconds at the age of fifteen. Since that time nothing has been heard of him.

Madame Germeuil, the mother of Adeline, had permitted her daughter to prefer Edouard Murville to offers more dazzling. 'The young man,' thought she, 'will 'render my daughter happy; he has not much strength 'of character—what of that! My dear child will be 'mistress of the house, and *les ménges*, over which the 'lady presides, are ever the best conducted.' Amidst all the gay and numerous personages that figure in the marriage-feast, there is one more prominent and noticeable than the rest. He is introduced in a few short sentences, with the easy art common to the author. But you feel at once that he is to be a principal agent in the story. His name is Dufresne. His age about twenty-eight or thirty. His person would be handsome but for an equivocal and sinister expression, which effects *la bienveillance*, but inspires neither confidence nor esteem. He is struck with the beauty of the bride—with the happiness of the young couple. Even from that moment this man who never foregoes an object on account of a scruple, conceives an odious and criminal design.

The next day Edouard and his bride talk of the future. Edouard is desirous [illegible] can live so well upon Adeline's fortune—a country residence would be so charming. Edouard finds in the *petites affiches*, that the house in which he spent his infancy is to be sold; it is at *Villeneuve St. George*. The bride is enchanted at the thought of inhabiting the house in which her husband's childhood had been past. Madame Germeuil's prudent scruples are over-ruled; the happy pair, with the *bonne Maman*, set of to inspect the mansion at *Villeneuve St. George*. The reader will conceive the sentiments which Edouard experiences at the sight of a place endeared by so many associations; he will conceive also the tender sympathies of the charming bride. The grace, the lightness, the delicate sensibility with which these impressions are conjured up and expressed, are exquisite of their kind. But in the haunts of his childhood Edouard is reminded of his brother, his playfellow,—the absent Jacques. That recollection always saddens him—he is half persuaded that this unlucky fugitive is no more—he almost wished it to be so. He dreaded to consider that his brother might be destitute, degraded, a pauper and a vagabond. He recoiled yet the more from that notion since he had been permitted to aspire to so advantageous a marriage. If his brother were living, and in disreputable circumstances, how would it injure and lower *himself* in the eyes of the respectable Madame Germeuil! But (and here is the subtle and truthful discrimination of the author) Edouard, though selfish, is not insensible; he is worldly, but not hard-hearted. He did not wish to repulse his brothor should they meet. No! but he *fears* to meet him in poverty and distress. 'Such are men,' exclaims the author, '*ce diable d' amoure-propre* often stifles the best and the 'softest affections; some blush for a brother or sister; 'some even for a father and a mother. These persons 'think apparently that they are not sufficiently estimable 'in themselves to dispense with the genealogical tree!

Mean while, the little party continue to explore: they arrive at the end of the garden, which looks upon the fields, and is divided from them by a kind of grating. At the other side this grating, they suddenly perceive the face of a man, gazing earnestly into the garden His countenance at first sight, has something a little alarming—thick mustaches, a sunburnt countenance, black eyes, and a scar along one side of the face, combine to make no very prepossessing appearance. The ladies are startled, and the figure disappears. The unpleasant impression made by the apparition fades away; the purchase is resolved upon. A dinner at the village *Restaurant* (detailed with irresistible humour) succeeds. The party return to Paris. And Edouard having made the necessary arrangements, again seeks *Villeneuve Saint Georges*, to complete the purchase. He is in the garden, planning his alterations, when he sees the same figure at the grating. The ragged dress, the shaggy beard of the stranger announce poverty and misfortune. The intruder proves to be Jacques. The meeting of the brothers—Edouard's struggles between the natural shame of abandoning Jacques, and the artificial shame of owning him, are, told with the most consummate knowledge of human nature. Jacques is coarse, ragged, rough, but manly, proud, and stern. His hearty delight at regaining his brother, his sanguine certainty of finding a friend in the companion of his childhood—gradually change into bitter and indignant mortification at the coldness and embarrassment of the new owner of the well known house, who refuses him countenance, and offers him alms. The brothers part in anger; Edouard repents, he runs after Jacques—he calls him by name—bnt the long-lost brother has again disappeared—it is too late. Edouard consoles himself—'I offered him money,' 'thought he—'I don't see why he should be so angry at 'the offer—am I so very wrong not to like to present to 'my wife and my mother-in law a man who looks just 'out of prison? *Ma foi*, I have done quite right!' The happy brother returns to his bride, and the author returns to Jacques. The character (the last) is one of M. de Kock's most skilful and powerful creations. His blunt-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ness—his eccentricities belong to comedy—but are relieved, with extraordinary art, by a very high and almost exaggerated principle of honour. He has gone through adventures, the recital of which fills up no inconsiderable portion of the work, but which are for the most part no less episodical than those of Scipio in Gil Blas; and finally, entering the army, has served with honour and distinction. Yet, unfortunately having rejected all attempts at education under the paternal roof, it has been his lot still to remain a private soldier. But he had always cherished the idea of returning home, and longed for some distinction that might prove him not unworthy of his name. He obtains it in the cross of the Legion of Honour. In poverty, in rags, he cherished this testimonial of his merit. He imagines that his family will be proud to receive a brave soldier, who has won the cross of the Legion of Honour,. He has been undeceived by the coldness of his brother. After that interview, Jacques rejoins an old fellow-soldier, Sans-Souci, whose character is of course the reflection of his name; and the two comrades ultimately fix themselves in a farmer's house. Sans-Souci does a thousand little offices for the hostess, and Jacques labours in the fields of mine host—fights over old battles in the evening, aad at night thinks of his brother and *Villeneuve St. Georges*, or casts his eyes for comfort upon his beloved cross of the Legion of Honour. While Jacques thus passes his existence, Edouard is rapidly hurried to his ruin. That same Monsieur Dufresne, who has been so impressed with the beauty of Adeline, at the marriage festivities, obtains the acquaintance and confidence of the young husband. Dufresne is a man of great natural intellect—of morals utterly abandoned and depraved. He lives upon his wits, and is a *chevalier d' industrie*, while affecting to-combine the speculations of a life of business with the amusements of a life of pleasure. He had formed, from the first, a guilty and intense passion for Adeline; but the author knows the human heart too well, to represent such a man as being solely actuated by one passion. He likes the fortune of Edouard, no less than he loves the beauty of his wife. He acquires over the mind of the feeble and irresolute Murville, the most complete ascendency. Scenes, through which, beneath the richest humour, lurk the most powerful and philosophical satire, pass with brilliant rapidity before the reader. Beneath the influence of this fatal intimacy, the fortune of Murville withers up; his domestic happiness is destroyed, his morals corrupted; and the weakness of his character, worked upon by selfish interests and a low ambition, is utterly unable to preserve whatever was originally good in his disposition. Over alike all the darker and all the more frivolous characters of the plot, the beautiful and tender Adeline sheds a kind of glory—her mild and soft nature is portrayed with consummate delicacy—she is the one ideal image of womanly goodness, amidst a crowd of sins and follies. But the glory is to be obscured: In vain is Edouard warned again and again of the designs and vices of Dufresne. The lower he sinks the more firmly he grasps at this terrible associate. In a life of vice, the vicious companion has become *a necessary*. By a frightful artifice, somewhat similar to that which makes the plot of Otway's 'Orphan,' Dufresne possesses himself of the person of Adeline—she is innocent, yet dishonoured. We confess that, despite the power and pathos with which the consequences of this crime are delineated, we think the conception of this incident the great fault of the book. We are revolted and shocked, as it seems to us, gratuitously. The moral might have been consummated without so dreadful a sacrifice. From that time, the solitary light that cheered the path of Murville is gone. Adeline, retired into the country with her child, a daughter, disappears from the scene—and, though Edouard still [illegible] the treachery of his companion—hope has vanished, and terror supplies the only interest left to us. Debased by his false friend, deceived by a false mistress, from a spendthrift and a gambler Edouard Murville passes into a swindler and a forger. In his most fearful crisis Adeline seeks and endeavours to save him—it is vain—the time has come in which he is obliged to relinquish all knowledge of that which is virtuous—he conceals his name, he cannot be discovered—he is an outcast like Jacques, the brother whom he despised; the outcast not of poverty but crime. In the country, Adeline had become acquainted with Jacques himself, still lodging with the farmer; and, finally, when the house at *Villeneuve St. Georges* is sold, she finds a shelter and asylum under the same roof with the blunt soldier. But at length Edouard is heard of—he has been arrested—he is in prison. Adeline discovers the secret, which they endeavoured at first to hide from her; she hurries up to Paris; she takes, with her their only child; she hastens to the prison; she is in the *Place* of the *Palais de Justice*; a crowd is assembled; some spectacle is about to be exhibited. Poor Adeline! she was ever averse to the excitement of those scenes of guilt and punishment, and at such a time how much more do they revolt her. She in vain attempts to extricate herself from the crowd; she is borne along; she is impelled on to the very spot where the *gens d' armes* surround the criminals about to be branded, and then cast with ignominy on the world. She hears a sharp cry of agony; she lifts her eyes, and beholds her husband, pale, haggard, disfigured; she sees and falls senseless; and, falling, still strains her infant, *his* infant, to her heart. When she recovers (and the change of the popular feeing from the coarse excitement of that horrible spectacle, to compassion for a gentler distress, is described with the true wisdom of a man who knows how much loveliness there is in human nature), her first thought is to rejoin her husband. His punishment reunites them, as it were, and cancels her own dark but concealed disgrace. But her senses give way with the horror of the sight she has witnessed. Her physical, her mental powers abandon her. She is succoured by an old man, a philanthropist (whose goodness of disposition is beautifully painted), who had travelled with her to Paris in the public conveyance, and already been touched by the aspect and manner of the young mother. This old man, M. Gerval. has Adeline and her child conveyed to his country residence. Adeline's delirium—happily, perhaps—continues, and gradually hardens into insanity. Jacques and his friend San-Souci, on learning her flight from the farm-house, go to Paris to seek her. There, on the Boulevards, they behold a procession of criminals about to be sent to the galleys at Toulon. Jacques, involuntarily, rests motionless to gaze at these wretches. and when amongst them the proud soldier recognises his brother, 'his hand, rapid as his thought,' grasps his decoration, the cross of the Legion of Honour, detaches it from his vest, and conceals it in his bosom. Not a word more is said at that moment as to his feelings—the simple gesture suffices to tell them all—for Paul de Kock never *over-writes*. Meanwhile Edouard, who, even in the moment of his penance, recognised amongst the spectators his wife and his child, arrives at Toulon. By degrees remorse fades away before the contagion of the miserable companionship to which he is condemned—ultimately he escapes—and flies. To save himself from a man who discovers him. by the indelible brand of his crime, and is about ta give him up to justice—he becomes a murderer. Chance again unites him with Dufresne, who had escaped the infliction of his accomplice and who is now the chief of a gang of robbers and housebreakers. Dufresne relates his own history. The son of a man ruined by a lawsuit, and who, discontented with fortune, had turned misanthrope—his mind bold, independent, and thoughful, had been early corrupted by the paternal declamations against mankind;—the morbid views of a theoretical misanthrope had prepared the bolder son to be a practical villain. The reader will acknowledge in this sketch, no unimportant lesson of true philosophy. The passsions of Dufresne, naturally fierce and unrestrained by education, are stimulaled by the ordinary trials and misfortunes that await the poor. Adversity does not exalt but deprave a man taught betimes to look upon men as his natural foes; his intellect becomes sharper, but his heart more hard. In the course of his confessions, he reveals to Edouard the inexpiable injury he has inflicted upon him—The wretched Murville freezes with horror at she recital! But it is too late to look back. His character, always weak, now more than ever needed a guide; he loathed Dufresne's crimes, but leaned for security upon his intellect.

Adeline is still in the house of the good Gerval; and still her mind wakens not from its disordered dream. The delirious terrors of the poor maniac are, described with a pathos yet the more touching from its utter avoidance of all exaggeration. Words with this great artist are never too fine for the thoughts.

One stormy night three travellers demand shelter at the house of the hospitable Gerval. These are Dufresne, Edouard, and a third ruffian, in disguise. It is proposed to rob the house and murder the proprietor. The whole of the scene preparatory to the attempted execution of this design, is full of intense and appalling interest. At length, when the house is hushed, and two additional accomplices admitted, Defresne, after murdering an old servant, whom suspicion had induced to play the spy, fixes the posts and duties of the subordinate miscreants. They have already earned that an insane person lodges a little apart from the main building; and there Edouard Murville is stationed, with orders to despatch the maniac if she utter any sound that may give alarm. The reader will at once conceive all the dramatic terror of this situation. Edouard is alone in the chamber, intently listening for the slightest sound. He passes unceasingly from the window to the bed. At length he places himself near the curtains of the latter—a child's couch at hand is empty—Adeline that night had been unusually agitated—she had taken the child in her arms, and, without undressing, had thrown herself on the bed. Curious at last to see the person he is set to guard, Edonard draws aside the curtain, but a noise in the wood below distracts his attention. He goes to the widow—he hears footsteps upon the crip frost and the withered leaves without. The sound becomes louder—he distinguishes voices—if the *gen d' armes* in pursnit should discover him!—in the midst of his fears, Adeline awakes—she tears aside the curtains wildly, and raising herself cries aloud, 'Is it thou! Murville in despair rushes to the bed, his dagger is in his hand—he raises the weapon, and recognises his wife and child. She, too, at once—the attached, the afflicted wife—wakes from her delirium—she knows her lost and guilty husband—and with a joyous cry precipitates herself into his arms. The whole of this most masterly passage our limits do not permit us to detail. Murville, struck with remorse, anxious only to save his wife from his own self, flies;—he flies in time. The steps he had overhead are those of Jacques and Sans-Souci. In their search after Adeline they had wandered in the neighbourhood of Gerval's house—been benighted—and while knocking at the door for shelter and asylum, discovered the breach through which the acomplices of Dufresne and Edouard had been admitted—they save the life of Gerval and Dufresne perishes by the hand of Jacques. Time passes—Jacques, Adeline (whose senses had been permanently restored by the shock and terror of the night we have described), and Ermance, her daughter, are settled in the country-house which Edouard Murville had purchased and subsequently sold. It is a gift to Jacques from the grateful Gerval. Ultimately the old man dies, and divides his property between Adeline and Jacques. Nine years have rolled away—the brother in-law. the wife, and the daughter have endeavoured to forget the past. But *Jacques never wears the [illegible] of Honour.* His brother's crimes have destroyed the stern soldier's right to that decoration.

One day, at that very grate through which Jacques had once contemplated the home of his childhood, a figure yet more ragged, wild. and haggard than that which had once startled the bride and bridegroom is beheld. Adeline's daughter, the young Ermance, is the first to perceive the stranger, and she is terrified at the sight. She summons Adeline and Jacques to the spot—it is Edouard Murville. The *gens 'd armes* are in hot and close pursuit—a death of ignominy is at hand; and there, on the spot on which he had rejected a brother for the offence of honourable poverty. stands the felon and the murderer, gazing upon the gardens where he had played in infancy—where in youth he had wandered with his bride. We hasten We hasten over the forgiveness of Adeline—the penitence of Murville. Jacques is alone with his brother; the *gens-d' armes* are nearer and more near at hand. Thoroughly to understand the final catastrophe, we must carefully remember that the story is laid in France; that Jacques is a Frenchman and a soldier; that honour is his ruling, his sovereign. principle of thought, and feeling, and action. His sole hope now is to save a whole house from the disgrace of the public execution of his brother. He places a pistol in Murville's hand, and Murville saves himself from the scaffold. It is in his brother's grave that Jacques buries the cross of the Legion of Honour.—*Edinburgh Review.*

MISCELLANEA.

We think it necessary to notice a circumstance which probably has not altogether escaped our readers, but which ought to be kept constantly before their eyes. Some ten or twelve days since Captain Dacres was specially hurried to England in a steamer, by Lord John Hay, with dispatches descriptive of the splendid affair at St. Sebastian and two miles beyond. Capt. Dacres is sent home, not only because he is a most intelligent officer, but because he saw and participated in the engagement, and, as dispatches generally say, could fully explain any further particulars to their Lordships—and so, we conclude, he did; but up to this moment not one line of these dispatches have appeared in the *Gazette*, nor has one syllable been said about them; one the contrary, when Capt. Boldero, on Thursday, in the House of Commons, asked Lord John Russell why they had not been published—for John Bull likes a bit of news, as a set-off for millions of money spent in the cause—his Lordship fell back upon the usual resource of the present Ministry—ignorance; for his Lordship said he could not answer the question without notice. Do Lord John Russell or Lord Minto flatter themselves that they can prevail upon an honorable, highminded nobleman, like Lord John Hay, to transmit an amended edition of his dispatch? What notice is necessary, what delay requisite, to answer Captain Boldero's question?—*John Bull.—April* 10.

The Marquis of Waterford, amongt his other eccentricities, appears to have a *penchant* for rural pastimes, as well as what are called the more manly sports of the field. His lordship was observed to be amusing himself, on Thursday. on the Bedford Race-course, playing at bowls with the rustics, with all the glee imaginable. His lordship unfortunately lost 9d. to one of his rustic opponents, and liberally gave 3d. to a by-stander to change a shilling to pay his debt of honour.—*Aylesbury News.*

The *Handelsblad* of Amsterdam stated that King William has just abolished the punishment of caning in the Dutch army.

"A Consul has been appointed to Candia, by Lord Palmerston. in the person of Mr. H. S. Ongley. A Vice-Consul is shortly to be sent to Tarsus.—*Globe.*

We learn from Saint Petersburgh, under date of the 31st ult, that the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaiewitch, heir apparent to the throne, will commence his tour through Europe in June. It is now said, to the astonishment of the Russian public, that, after Germany and Italy, he will visit France, before proceeding to England. Several officers had lately received military decorations as a reward for their bravery against the Kergises and the mountaineers of the Caucasus.

At the Oxford Assizes, on Thursday, Charles Samuel Bartlett was found guilty of the murder of his mother-in-law, a Mrs. Lewis. The prisoner exhibited unusual firmness during a trial which lasted two days. When the verdict was given, he assumed a scornful expression, and when called upon for his defence, threw himself into a theatrical attitude, and delivered a vehement address, asserting his innocence, and imprecating the vengeance of Heaven on the real murderer. He was sentenced to death, as soon as he had finished his harangue.—*Spectator April* 8.

Thugs.—When morning came, numerous hackeries drew up to the gaol-door, taking five men in each. They looked dreadfully haggard. As one cart was laden after the other, it was drawn away, surrounded by Sepoys with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets. The place appointed for the executions was on the north side of the town of Saugor, about a mile and a half from the gaol. "*Rooksut Doctor Sahib,*" *Salam Doctor Sahib,*"* were the salutations which I received, as I rode by the wretched tumbrels which were jolting them to execution. The gibbets were temporary erections, forming three sides of a square. The upright posts which supported the cross beams were firmly fixed in stone masonry five feet in height. From either side of these walls foot boards were placed, on which the unhappy criminals were to land on reaching the top of the ladder. The cross beams were each provided with ten running halters, equidistant from one another. As each hackery load of malefactors arrived, it was taken to the foot of the respective ladders; and as one by one got out, he mounted to the platform or foot board. Their irons were not removed. All this time the air was pierced with the hoarse and hollow shoutings of these wretched men.

Each man, as he reached to the top of the ladder, stepped out on the platform and walked at once to a halter. Without loss of time he tried its strength by weighing his whole body on it. Every one having by this means proved the strength of his rope with his own hands, (for none of them were handcuffed,) introduced his head into the noose, drew the knot firmly home immediately behind the right ear, and amid terrific cheers jumped off the board and launched himself into eternity! Thus, in the moment of death, we see a scrupulous attention paid to the preservation of caste. To wait to be hung by the hands of a chumar, was a thought too revolting for endurance. The name would be disgraced for ever; and therefore, rather than submit to its degradation, every man hung himself!

The King (of Oude) had become very fond of wine; but being anxious to maintain the character of a good and true Mahomedan, he experienced great difficulty in gratifying his desires, and preserving at the same time his consistency: at length a happy thought struck him, which fully succeeded. The hookah burdar, who is always a very confidential servant, was called in; when the King, knowing his man, explained to him his wishes, and directed that whenever he required any of the prohibited beverage, that it should be conveyed to him in the hookah bottom. The hookah-bearer was directed to bring the hookah prepared for use; but, instead of the bottom of it being filled as ordinarily with water, it was to contain the life-inspiring Madeira. "Ullah Akbar," muttered the faithful attendant, as he left the apartment, by the beard of Mahomed, the Devil alone could have put this idea into my master's brain!" The man managed it so admirably, that the Nawaub assured me the King was never without a cheering glass, while still retaining the character of a faithful disciple.—*Spry's Modern India.*

Behnes has just completed a colossal statue of Dr. Babington, in marble, for St. Paul's. It represents him, in his ordinary costume, over which is thrown a Professor's gown. The look and titude are characteristic of the man, and the whole has an air of dignified simplicity: it is a noble work of art. A bas relief for a monument to Dr. Bell, representing him in the character of a school master teaching a class of children, struck us by the appropriateness of the design and the union of simple truth with classic elegance in the composition. Among the busts was one, not quite finished, of the venerable Bishop of Norwich, just deceased, another of Lord Brougham, which is unquestonably the finest bust that has been modelled of him: indeed, it is the only one that expresses the intellectual character of his head, and conveys a true likeness without exaggerating his physiognomical peculiarities.—*Ibid.*

The best mode of conveying grafts of trees, cuttings of vines, &c. to a distance, is to place them in a tin case or cylinder filled with honey. The honey hermetically excludes the air, and cuttings so preserved will vegetate many months after they have been packed.—*Conversations on Nature and Art.*

What Mules think of Railway Conveyance.—The produce of the Maunch Chink coal-mine, in Pennsylvania, is conveyed to a village of the same name in wagons, running on inclined railways; and to each train of 42 wagons there are seven cars attached, containing 28 mules; which are employed to draw back the wagons when emptied. Professor Silliman states, that the mules readily perform their duty of drawing up the empty wagons; but that, having once experienced the comfort of riding down, they appear to regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures, not even the sharpest whipping, can ever induce them to descend in any other way.

"*Cobbett's History of the Reformation*" is now selling in Spain at a cheap rate, and in the Spanish language. Above 20,000 copies of the French and Belgian editions are said to have been sold on the Continent; but Cobbett's nervous and powerful language is quite vapid when translated into French.

The Temperance Societies of America lately applied, through Mr. Buckingham, M. P., to the Lords of the Treasury for permission to supply to every householder in the United Kingdom, a short pamphlet containing the most material facts and arguments in support of the temperance information, which has produced such beneficial effects on the health and morals of the population in the United States. To accomplish this object it was calculated that four millions of copies would be required, and would cost, in America, about twenty-five thousand dollars, or five thousand pounds sterling. This sum the American societies undertook to raise for that purpope, provided the pamphlets might be admitted free of duty, as they were for gratuitous distribution. The Lords of the Treasury however, replied that they did not feel themselves justified in acceding to the request, o. the ground of such a proceeding forming a most inconvenient precedent!!

Steam Plough.—A deputation named by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland met at Red Moss, near Bolton, on Thursday, to inspect the steam plough invented by Mr. Heathcoat, M. P. for Tiverton, and working under the direction of Mr. Parkes, engineer. The deputation was composed of the Marquis of Tweeddale, Vice-President, Sir John S. Forbes, Mr. Oliphant, M. P., and other members with Mr. Gordon, the Secretary.—The machine has been made by Mr. Heatchcoat to operate in the first instance on moss, in which it is very efficient. The engine is of 15 horse power, and the plough is attached by an iron band of the width of about two inches. The length of the furrow in the ground operated upon was 304 yards, breadth 18th inches, and depth 9 inches. The furrows were cut on an average in four minutes and a half, which is equal to about half an acre turned over by the horse. The deputation, and many other gentlemen present, from different parts of the United Kingdom, expressed themselves highly gratified by the efficiency of the machinery, and with the exertions made by Mr. Heathcoat to bring to a practical result the application of steam as a power for one of the most important processes in the production of the first necessaries of life. Mr. Price, agent to the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates in Ireland, expressed a hope that the machine might be usefully applied to the reclamation of the bogs of that country.—*Herald April,* 29.

Trans-atlantic Steam Navigation.—The British and American Steam Navigation Company have entered into contracts for the building of vessels. The engines of 460 horse power to be ready to go on board on the 1st of September, and the first vessel to start on her passage on the 1st of March following. She is to have capacity for twenty-five day' fuel, 600 passengers, and 800 tons of measurement goods.—*Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.*

Two days ago, a sexagenarian named Sceux was brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on charge of mendicity. Notwithstanding his ragged attire, something in his appearance and counterance plainly indicated that he had seen more prosperous days. The following dialogue took place:—President: What is your trade?—Prisoner: I am a professor of natural history. (His dress was certainly a curious specimen of the Mosaic, for it was composed of patches of all the colours of the rainbow.)—President: You entered a house to demand alms.—Prisoner: By no means. I happened to see a stone in the court which attracted my curiosity, and I went in to pick it up. I am a naturalist, and particularly found of the science of geology.—President: At the moment of your arrest you were putting into your pocket a sous which had been given to you.—Prisoner:—By no means. Among some pieces of money which I had received, I remarked one, the effigy on which appeared to be of the reign of Philip Augustus, and I could not help admiring it. I am a naturalist, and very much attached to the science of numismatics. The tribunal, thinking the excuses of the naturalist by no means natural, condemned him to a month's imprisonment.—*Galignani's Messenger April* 4.

The Diorama.—Reopened for the season on Monday, with a change of the architectural scene. The new picture is an interior of the Basilica or Church of St. Paul, near Rome, the most ancient temple of the Christian world, and one of the grandest churches built by the Emperor Constantine. If the relief of the building and illusory effect be somewhat less perfect than in the interior of Santa Cruce, which preceded it, the beauty of the picture is perhaps greater. This is in a great measure owing to the paintings with which the church is decorated, Their gorgeous hues lit up by the sunbeams through the windows, the dark cedar beams of the roof, the long vistas of Corinthian columns of costly marble, and the irregular forms of the marble pavement, produce a striking effect: the verisimilitude is complete. While the visitor is musing on the incongruity of this mixture of styles, and the enlivening effect of the pictured walls—wishing that our cathedrals and churches in this country were so ornamented—the scene suddenly, but almost imperceptibly, undergoes a change: the once perfect and beautiful structure is now a roofles ruin—its marble columns shivered and calcined, its pictured walls scorched and defaced, and the cedar beams scattered in blackened fragments on the rubbish-strewn pavement: in a word, it is represented as it appeared after the fire that destroyed the interior in 1823. the transition has a most magical effect.

The beautiful Alpine snow-scene of the Village of Alagna overwhelmed by an avalanche—the *chef d'œuvre* of dioramic landscapes—remains: it is worth seeing again and again. It is the perfection of scenic illusion in painting. Both views are the work of M. [illegible]outon.——*Spectator, Apr.* 29.

We learn from Gottingen that Professor Kimley, the celebrated chemist, was drowned on the 15th ult. in the most extraordinary manner. He was taking his morning's walk, and being absorbed in reflection, it is supposed, forgot his proximity to the river Leine, fell into it, and perished before any assistance could reach him. His loss to the scientific world will be irreparable.—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 7.

If evidence were wanted to show the vast interest the French nation take in horse-racing, it is fully proved today. Mr. Bryon, Clerk of the Course, has received orders to repair immediately to Dieppe to trace a Race-ground on a turf plain [illegible]ing the sea; a number of men are to be employed to build the grand Stands, with weighing-house and yard, which are to be completed by the first days of September. It is intended that Dieppe will be the fashionable [illegible] the sporting world this season, as there will be [illegible] time a grand October meeting of our best horses, Shooting and Aquatic Amusements will take [illegible] the Race-week; the most influential men of [illegible]ve applied themselves to encourage one of the [illegible]orts that characterise this or any other country [illegible]*ni's Messenger, April* 1.

A thriving trade.—[illegible] brought two boys to Que[illegible] ago, and informed the ma[illegible] vailed upon to come to E[illegible] keep boys to play the [illegible] consequence o[illegible] distress, and [illegible] magistrate w[illegible] ters and 3,0[illegible] hill, White[illegible] much per [illegible] required to [illegible] together, I[illegible] ill-treated. [illegible] in question [illegible] was sought [illegible] had no powe[illegible] An officer wa[illegible] rate with him, which he [illegible] rate of 2s. 6d. per day [illegible] £2,625 per week, or £[illegible] 400 speculators!—*Obse[illegible]*

The *Dublin Evening* [illegible] of the example set to the [illegible] quotes a letter, dated C[illegible] ing effect:—"This day [illegible] drew up his carriage to t[illegible] and sent up the servant to [illegible] vey him to the court-house [illegible] return but left him half an [illegible] down stairs, he got into th[illegible] duced himself to him, and [illegible] when Doherty told him he [illegible] wished to go by himself. [illegible] it was his own carriage, he [illegible] and he did so. The judge [illegible] 500*l.*"—*Atlas, March* 26.

The gigantic fossil head [illegible] Himalaya Mountains, has [illegible] ons between two celebrated [illegible] demy of Sciences, MM. de [illegible] Hilaire especially on the p[illegible] is of opinion that this head [illegible] and F. de Blainville thinks it [illegible] enormous antelope, according [illegible] —*Ibid.*

Bombay.—Printed and Pub[illegible] by Sorabjee Dorabjee, [illegible] Church lane, where all c[illegible] the Editor, are received.

* *Adieu, Doctor Sahib. Compliments to you, Doctor Sahib*